The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading ... of Asia
BOMBAY CYCLE AND ... AGENCY,
... HORNBY ROAD, FORT
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO 109 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 10, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
15th	May	Caledonia	8000	....	..
22nd	,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
29th	,,	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th	June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th	,,	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th	,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th	,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
3rd	July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th	,,	Khyber	9000	....	..
17th	,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th	,,	Caledonia	8000	....	..
31st	,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12.30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departur
Ivo Maru	K.Okumoto	6320	2nd May	14th May
Tosan Maru	V. Nakano	3866	13th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	K.Kurodzumi	4625	17th May	29th May
Jinsen Maru	F. Te	3784	30th May	11th June

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LATEST PAINLESS METHODS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY

DR. CARR, D. D. S.,

DENTAL SURGEON.

Opposite Clock Tower,

107, Esplanade Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Late authorised Dental Surgeon to His Majesty's forces, and India's Leading Exponent of English and American Painless Destistry.

Dr. Carr is the only Dentist in Bombay who absolutely Guarantees his Painless Methods for all Dental Operations.

(By his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic) From one to twenty Teeth may be Extracted at a single setting (without the slightest pain).

(Also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform).

Perfect fitting artificial teeth (5 years guarantee).

(Badly fitting teeth made by other Dentists re-made).

Teeth without Plates: Gold Crown and Bridge work (a Speciality).

Permanent Fillings. (with Gold Amalgam and Porcelain. Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhoea and diseases by the mouth).

Hours: 9 to 7 p.m. Sunday 10 to 12 noon

VERY MODERATE FEES.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta	7636	..	22nd May
City of Sparta	5415	..	12th June
City of London	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore	6047	22nd June	..

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	633	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For Further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientain
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Oseka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur	Hongkong
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Rangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Tsingtau
Puket	Sourabaya	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 84.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LINGA," 2,185 Monday, 10th May 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

"LHASA" 2,184, Friday 14th May †Direct.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons after arrival of the English Mail steamer on Friday, 14th May, connecting at Karachi with S. S. "KASARA," (passengers only), for Muscat, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ALAVI," 3,627 tons, on or about 12th May calling at Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons on Thursday 13th May calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDARA," 3,085, tons, on or about 13th May, via Porebunder calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 14th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, on or about 20th May, 1915, via Suez Canal. Special fare: one class only. Limited Accommodation.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

10th May 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	20th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm Kelso	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

If you are feeling morose and listless, and despondent and are continually tired, the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures." D 24

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newara-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual balance up to Rs. 1 lakh

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

C. C. EDUCATION "N" Poona City long-standing School, teaches by correspondence, Accountancy, Shorthand. Fees moderate, Easy instalments. Apply for particulars. 501

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS" prepares students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY at moderate rates, SUCCESS GUARANTEED. Coaching of Students at their homes undertaken. Apply 130, Chandanwadi, Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 541

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 90, Esplanade Road. 682

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2464

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—New or secondhand PADDING MACHINE. Any width. Apply to Box No. 340 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 629

WANTED an ACCOUNTANT for the Daly College office. Should have a good knowledge of Hindi and English. Pay Rs. 40—50.
For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore. 183

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from Nervous debility of any kind, Treated, strictly confidential, by a specialist of good reference. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED JUDGMENT-WRITER proficient in Shorthand and Typewriting, fluent in English and conversant with legal terms.
One with practical experience preferred. Pay Rs. 60-10-100.
Apply to DISTRICT JUDGE, Rae Bareli. 181

WANTED—An EXPERIENCED CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., Shahdara (near Lahore). Pay according to qualifications. Only those capable of giving full and proper production on mules and ring frames need apply to:—
MANAGING AGENTS,
Lahore Spinning & Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.,
Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

WANTED on 1st June, for Hubli, a LADY DOCTOR, European qualifications preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Climate excellent, free quarters, quite new work and excellent prospects for a big practice. Apply at once with copies of testimonias., stating qualifications and pay required, to (till 14th instant) MRS. EMANUEL, Indian Women's Aid Society, Alibag, after 14th, to Dharwar. 182

WANTED—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Chief Revenue Officer in the Alwar State on the following terms.—
1. Salary Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600 p.m. by biennial increments of Rs. 40 p.m.
2. Travelling Allowance. Leave and Pension according to State Rules.
3. Minimum period for which the candidate selected shall be bound to serve the State will be TEN years.
4. Appointment will be subject to six months probation.
5. On confirmation, the incumbent shall be required to deposits a security equal in amount to his six months pay which will be liable to forfeiture in case of breach of agreement on his part.
6. The security deposit, if not made at once, shall be recovered in monthly instalments of Rs. 200 from the pay.
7. Alwar Government reserve to themselves the right of dispensing with the services of the incumbent, at their discretion, during the period of 10 years on one month's notice.
Applicant must possess sufficient knowledge and experience of Revenue and Settlement work and must be well qualified to efficiently control and direct, as an executive head, the subordinates—from Tehsildars down to Patwaries. He must know Hindi and English languages sufficiently to carry on correspondence.
Applications should reach the SENIOR MINISTER Alwar State, before the 1st of June 1915, and must be accompanied with photographs. 179

ENGLISHMAN desiring to improve his French, desires to meet French lady who will give individual lessons. Apply stating terms etc., to Box No. 342 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 635

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—a JUNIOR CLERK knowing Typewriting-also, apply immediately with copies of Testimonials (which will not be returned) to the agent E. DAFFERN & Co., P. O. Box 127, Bombay. 633

SENIOR HOUSE SURGEON (female) WANTED for Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta. Rs. 150, quarters, and board Apply with testimonials to MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT. 180

WANTED an INSPECTRESS for Municipal Girls' Schools. Bareilly, on Rs. 50 to 60. Applications with copies of certificates to be sent to THE CHAIRMAN, Municipal Board, Bareilly, by 15th May 1915. 176

WANTED as SECRETARY and TUTOR. Must be a Hindu Jain with experience preferred. Second language must be Hindi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to RAIBAHADUR SETH TILOKCHAND KALYANMAL, Indore City. 178

WANTED—A LECTURER in Mechanical Engineering for the Government Engineering School, Nagpur. Salary, Rs. 200-10-300 p.m. A degree in engineering is essential.
Applications, with copies of recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned before June 1st.
M. OWEN,
Principal, College of Science, Nagpur. 180

WANTED for the Government Press of the Uganda Protectorate an INDIAN COMPOSITOR, quick and reliable and well acquainted with all kinds of jobbing work. Period of engagement 3 years. Wages Rs. 60 per mensem, with annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 80. Free quarters for single man and passage to Uganda. For further particulars apply with copies of certificates to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India for the British Protectorates in Africa,
Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay. 640

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

MEHTA & COMPANY, Auctioneers guarantee Best Results and Perfect Satisfaction. They will prove it by facts and figures. 336

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Only eighteen months in use. Bargain at Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 189

FOR SALE—Just arrived per steamer "Nagoya" one English built stylish landaulette, latest model, to seat 4 comfortably self acting hood, brake, complete, light for one horse, condition as good as new. Inspection invited. Apply, HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay. 631

FOR SALE or TO BE LET with immediate possession two airy commodious Bungalows in Mazagon facing West. Healthy and convenient situation. Suitable for large family or chummery. Compound 4500 sq. yds. suitable for building cottages, or chawls or godowns. Apply to Box No. 343 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 643

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN EBRAHIMKHAN HOTEL 5, rooms available Apply KHAN. 570

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO BE LET—A very convenient bunglow; near Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum. Apply to GOKULDAS DEWJI, next Bunglow. 622

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—
ADARJEE BROS.
328 House Agents.

TO LET.—BAIG MANSION, Chowpatty, Seaface, Block No. 1, First flat, electric lights and fans with upto date sanitary arrangements. Suitable for fashionable residents. Apply for rent to ABUBAKER ABDUR REHMAN, third flat, same building. 613

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER ORDER 5 RULE 20.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE ROHRI (Sind) CIVIL SUIT NO. 630 OF 1914.

1. NARSIOMAL, 2 SIRUMAL, sons of MADANMAL, No. 1, residing at Rohri No. 2 of Orangabad District, Hyderabad Deccan, Claim Rs. 60-0-0 ..... Plaintiffs

Against

1. HARIOMAL, 3 BASHOMAL THAKURDAS BHATIA, Santa Cruz, Marine Lines, Regiment No. 951 at the shop of Gokalmal Shopkeeper ..... Defendants.

To the above named defendant No. 3 Bashomal.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for recovery of Rs. 60-0-0.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the 10th June 1915 at 7 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the claim and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.
Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the ex-parte order will be made against you in your absence.
Given under my hands and the seal of the Court.
This 3rd day of May, 1915.
HIRANAND L.
Clerk of the Court, Rohri, (Sind.)
Subordinate Civil Court Rohri.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Vats, Copper bottoms, Vertical Cochrane boilers, Kite-motion Hand pumps, Verms, Condensors, Liquor tanks, Iron and Galvanised pipes and fittings Water tanks, Chain blocks and all other accessories in the Dharwar and Belgaum distilleries will be sold by auction at Belgaum on the 14th inst. and at Dharwar on the 17th inst. at the respective distilleries.
For further particulars apply to
D. B. PATEL,
Rupa Villa,
Cumballa Hill.

NOTICE.

EVERY MERCHANT ought to see the Electrically operated Cash Register now in use at Messrs. TREACHER & CO., LTD. It saves time, trouble, and money and prevents dishonesty and mistakes. Hence more than 15,00,000 Merchants of the World are our Satisfied Users.
THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER COY.,
626 Dalal Street.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI.

Under instructions of the owner Mr. Moreshwar Harichandra Joshi, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th day of May, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), the following property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the building and messuages standing thereon situate at Kalbadevi Road without the Fort in the city of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 883 1-3 square yards or thereabouts and bearing collector's old No. 704 new No. C 3208 old Survey No. 27 and new Survey No. D 1688 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay C Ward Nos. 412 and 413 (1) and Street Nos. 11 and 12 and bounded as follows on the East, West and North by common passage and on the South by the property of Mr. Govindrao H. Joshi.

N. B.—Also private offers will be received in respect of the abovementioned property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the owner on the premises or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th May, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COY., LTD., SITUATED IN HUBLI.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m (S. T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, loom, machinery, tools, etc., and other appliances as well as stocks of yarn and cloth, stores and book debts.

For further full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Office of Messrs. Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., or the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Khoja Street, near Null Bazar, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Mistry Teppa Roopa, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mistry Manilal Nanjee and Bai Dhunbai, widow of Mistry Nanjee Ludha, the Mortgagors, and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 13th day of May, 1911, and the further charge, dated the 19th day of March, 1913, made between the Mortgagors, of one part and the Mortgagee of the other, sell by Public Auction, on the following day and hours, the undermentioned properties:—

LOT NO. 1.

Sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 30 feet in breadth and 61 feet in length, making in all 203 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being, fronting on the east side of Khoja Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, formerly in the Registration Sub-district of Bhuleshwar, and now in the Sub-district of Mandvi, Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 378 and 1340, and New No. 7651, Old Survey No. 1329 and 1330, and New Survey No. 4691, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. and Street No. 64, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the sweepers passage, on or towards the West by the said Khoja Street, on or towards the North by the house of Baboo Miya bin Shaik Ahmed Fakir, and on or towards the South by the house of Ilahibux bin Imambux, which said premises were formerly, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Manilal Nanjee and Bai Dhunbai, widow of Mistry Nanjee Ludha.

LOT NO. 2.

Sale on the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 108 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building, built in the chunam and stone wall and covered with tiles standing thereon, situate, lying and being, at Khoji Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2638 and New No. 9656, Old Survey No. 899, and New Survey No. 4320, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "C" Ward No. 7299 and Street Nos. 200, 202, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the said Khoja Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a gully, common to the premises described in lot No. 1, and property of Assai Bibi, and on or towards the South by a house formerly belonging to Shaik Ibrahim Zambeker, but now belonging to said Manilal Nanjee and Bai Dhunibai, widow, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Manilal Nanjee and Bai Dhunibai, widow of Nanjee Ludha,

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs, Little and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office, Old Secretariat Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M., (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Baloo Sarang Street, or Bhoosari Moholla near Crawford Market.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Krishna Fatah and Co, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and executors of the mortgagor Haji Shariff, Sulleman deceased the following very valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate lying and being at Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street, outside the Fort of Bombay with all the tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring 97 and 7-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 2003 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 170 and Street, No. 39-41 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by a Sweeper's passage on the West by Bhoosari Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street, aforesaid, on the North by the property by Vora Mahomedalli Nulwala and on the South by the property of Sacoor Haji Hassan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds, etc., apply to Messrs. Subnis and Goregaoker Solicitors' attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office No. 35 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties, situate opposite the Battery at Warden Road, Breach Candy and opposite the Hiramaneck Building in Dady Sett Agiary Street.

By order of and under instructions from John Sanders Slater, Esq., the Official Trustee of Bombay, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Damoder Ramji the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the respective premises, on the days and at the respective hours hereinafter mentioned against the lots, pursuant to the power of sale, contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 14th day of March, 1912, and made between the said Damodar Ramji of the one part and the said John Sanders Slater, the Official Trustee, of the other part.

LOT NO. 1 PROPERTY OPPOSITE THE BATTERY AT WARDEN ROAD, BREACH CANDY.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises at Warden Road.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel or land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure according to Collector's bills situate at Warden Road Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling houses, bungalows and stables standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1008 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land, Revenue under Old Nos. 661 and 676, Old Survey Nos. 70 and 1/70 and New Survey No. 3/7131 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "D" Ward No. 3510 (1a.b.) Street No. 278b., and bounded on the north partly by the property of Pragji Soorji and partly by the property of Cursondas Tejpal, on the south partly by a passage and partly by the property allotted to Kessovji Ramji and Dwarkadas Narondas, on the west partly the property of Cursondas Tejpal and partly by the property allotted to Kessonji Ramji, and Dwarkadas Narondas and partly by the said Warden Road and on the east by the property formerly of the late Sir Dinshaw Petit and now of the Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital and which premises were formerly in the occupation of tenants and are now in the occupation of Damodar Ramjee.

LOT NO. 2—PROPERTY OPPOSITE THE HIRA MANECK BUILDING IN DADY SETT AGIARY STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 5th day of June, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises at Dady Sett's Agiary Street.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and tax tenure together with the messuage, tenements, dwelling house, chawl, or range, and out-houses, standing thereon and enclosed on the south-west and north sides by a wall belonging to the said premises and situate at Dady Sett Agiary Road in the city of Bombay and without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 649 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 59, New No. 547, Old Survey No. 24b, New Survey No. 245 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under "C" Ward Nos. 3972, 3973, 3974 3975 and 3976, Street Nos. 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 1, 2, and 3 and bounded on the north by the said Dady Sett's Agiary Road, on the South by the Oart of the Portuguese Church of Nosa Senhora, on the west by the property of Ganpatrao Sadashivji and on the east by the property of Parbhudas Kissondas Mody and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee, John Sanders Slater, Esq., the Official Trustee of Bombay at their office in old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.), FINE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE OAK-WOOD, ENGLISH AND SELECTED WOOD, ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 13th day, of May, 1915, at 2-30, p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 5, New Marine Lines very valuable and handsome, artistic English and selected wood household furniture by well known English makers, Dewji Canji and others, comprising sliding dining table, morocco lined dining room chairs, handsome English sideboard, English dinner wagon and dumbwaiter teakwood meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich upholstered drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, rich toned iron framed cottage piano, rich table ornaments, roll topped office table, iron bedsteads, mirror and panel door made to order almyrahs, clothes and hanging presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand table, reclining sofas, English chest of drawers, Remington typewriter No. 8, etc., etc.

The property of W. Whyte, Esqr., lately Manager of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., proceeded to Colombo and also the property of another gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days prior to the sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTICE TO THE ARTISTES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

THE DEDICATION TO
ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
VACANT DATES EARLY JUNE.

1. Artistes and companies will bear in mind the following facts while applying for occupancy—
Royal Opera House is reserved for Artistes of reputed ability who can substantiate their claims to such position.
2. During such times as it may not be occupied by artistes of the above class it shall be used as a place for very select Cinema Pictures for both an instructive and entertaining nature.
3. Royal Opera House proved a favourite resort for the elite of Bombay when opened in a semi-complete state, and it is therefore notified that only those able to entertain such a class will succeed here.
4. Performances by Matheson Lang, Bandmann Opera Co., Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Comedy Co., The Brothers Cherniavsky, Maud Allan, Roshanara, Pekin Mistries and many others including Amateur Companies have made several records of "House Full" and on many such nights the receipts exceeded £300.
5. Artistes will have the advantage of the use of a high class stock scenery (painted by Geo. Helmsley of London) and elaborate stage lighting and up-to-date Arc and Spot Light effects.
6. Artistes will have the convenience of 24 Dressing Rooms, each equipped with electric fan, lights and all requisites with an abundant supply of water. There are hot and cold shower baths on the premises, which is a rare convenience even in England.

All communications to be addressed to the Proprietor.

The Booking Agents Messrs. S. ROSE & Co
BOMBAY.

Artistes and Companies who had unavoidably to be refused, owing to Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their application for occupancy.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

ROSHANARA
The Famous English Dancer
SUPPORTED BY
Miss GLADYS GAYLORD
The Famous American Prima Dona and
HENRY de BRAY
Society Dancer and Entertainer.
Commencing Saturday, May 15th.
TWO SHOWS DAILY
(Including Sundays)
at 6-30 & 10 o'clock.
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 & 4.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

A GARIBALDIAN FILM.
"CALLED BACK"
After Hugh Conway's Famous Novel.

Extremely realistic. Acting, of the Very Best—Henry Ainley the most popular romantic actor in London, being in the leading role. A Film of the early days of Garibaldi's great struggles to free Italy from the Austrian yoke. A beautiful drama produced by the London Film Co. Included in the cost are the great Excelsior Favourites Charles Rock and Jane Gail. A story brimful of plot and stirring incident.

THE PIRATES AT WORK!
A UNIQUE GAUMONTWAR FILM.
Showing the Notorious German Submarine U36 making captures in the North Sea.
A FILM TAKEN AT GREAT RISK.
EXCELSIOR COMEDIES.
KINEMACOLOR—1915.

The Excelsior is the coolest spot in Bombay.

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ALEXANDRA CINEMA
'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET | 1882
TO-NIGHT
THE FAKIR'S RING.
The Second Series of the immensely popular GOLDEN BEETLE Subjects.
A vivid touch of Sensationalism in almost every scene.
Time and Prices as-usual.

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on 09 April, 2017

VERNACULAR EDUCATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Rayaningar's resolution on the vernacular education is to be referred to the local Governments, after the war. It is difficult to understand why the question has been postponed and what an innocent affair like "vernacular education" has to do with war. Does the substitution of vernaculars as the media of instruction in secondary schools in any way involve increased expenditure? Contrariwise, it will reduce greatly our expenditure on secondary schools. Or can it be argued that local Governments are so much engrossed in war that they cannot find any time for considering any proposal? No doubt the present days cause anxiety to one and all, but the normal development of the country especially when it does not cause any extra financial strain should not be interfered with. And local Governments have very little to do with war.

From the very beginning the Government policy has been to encourage the vernaculars. Whenever they had occasion to refer to their policy they have laid down distinctly as their object the development of the vernaculars. People also want naturally the same thing. The popular opposition, therefore, came as a surprise, but it is surmised that it was due to a misunderstanding and not to any inherent defects of Mr. Rayaningar's proposal. It was thought that behind Goevrnment's support of the vernaculars was a political object. It was also plainly said in some of the Bengal papers that Government wanted to put a check upon the spread of English ideas of liberty and equality and to curtail English education. Now that the clearest assurance has been given by Sir Harcourt Butler that no curtailment of English education is contemplated, it is hoped that all sort of opposition to the beneficial introduction of the vernaculars will disappear.

Our vernaculars are not crude and undeveloped languages but all of them possess rich and high class literature. If we bear in mind that they had to contend with Sanskrit all the while formerly we will have an idea of their innate strength. It is necessary that they should be given a chance to live in modern times. It is agreed on all hands that those who complete the vernacular course get on admirably well with English.

The multiplicity of the vernaculars also is no argument. If this does not hinder the progress of primary education, why should it come in the way of secondary education? The following are the only vernaculars that need be considered:—Marathi, Gujrathi, Kanerese, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Punjabee and Urdu.

The present system is an unnatural and vicious one. It forces immature boys to learn subjects which can very well be taught through the venraculars, through a foreign tongue. Naturally more attention is paid to the language and the subjects are neglected. If we study English exclusively as a language, it will be better understood and better known. We want English culture. But English culture and the English language are not one and the same. Unless we try to interpret the best thought of the world through the vernaculars, how can they, assuming they are poor, be developed?

The Mahomedan opposition will wear away, if we leave them free to have secondary education through Urdu.

The Bombay Government has already permitted the School Final candidates to answer questions in non-language subjects, through the vernaculars. But the subjects should also be taught in the vernacular. Otherwise the concession will not be availed of. The experiment of teaching non-language subjects through the vernaculars has succeeded very well.—Yours, etc.

EDUCATION.

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE
GREAT OFFER BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM.
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.
2 SELL 1 yourself
To anyone who can supply the names of three well known English Ladies, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £3 Lever SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, hallmarked, timekeeper, as a FREE GIFT. (SAMPLE WATCH has been presented to Queen.)
Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO., Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Watch is required [illegible] when a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The names of the [illegible] must be mentioned. Free winners of last [illegible] were

Miss M. Lazarus, U. F. C. M. Girls School, Acharyappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, India.

Mr. H. R. Rao, Florance House, Ice House Road, Triplicane, Madras, S. India.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 8.

The storm in the Bay is apparently approaching the Arakan coast. It has occasioned nearly general moderate to heavy rain in Burma. Rainfall also occurred in Assam and Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Table Island one and a half inches, Akyab six, Kyaukpyu four, Diamond Island two, Minbu three, Thayetmyo and Mymensingh one and a half and Dinajpur, Darjeeling and Waltair one.

The temperature is below the normal in Burma, Northeast India and the United Provinces, but remains high in the extreme north and the west of the country.

Forecast:—No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 8th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the submontane districts of the Punjab but skies continue clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in the east Punjab. Day temperature is in large defect at Ambala; night temperature is above the average in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded in the eastern districts and clear elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature during the day is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana—Jaipur records 0.10" of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in east Rajputana. Day temperature is higher than usual in upper Sind and west Rajputana; night temperature is also in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch records 0.17" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is above the average at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad records 0.11" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity has increased at most places. Night temperature is in excess at Akola, Chanda and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—Isolated dust or thunderstorms have been reported from the south-west Punjab, east Rajputana, east United Provinces, north-east Central Provinces and South Hyderabad but the associated rainfall has been light. Skies are moderately clouded in Malabar and on the Coromandel Coast and the disturbance in the Bay appears to affect the Madras Coast.

Some thundershowers are likely in Malabar and on the north Madras Coast. A few falls may occur in the submontane districts of the Punjab and the central parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 8th of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	88.5	71.8	56	..	10.82	—0.12
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th)	105.9	90.5	19	..	4.43	0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	113.6	85.5	44	..	0.95	—0.78
Rawalpindi	100.3	74.6	49	..	11.64	1.32
Lahore	104.4	80.9	55	..	5.26	1.43
Hissar	114.4	78.1	59	..	3.02	..
Ambala	91.7	75.1	69	..	6.55	0.59
Delhi	97.7	76.8	67	..	12.10	8.87
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.4	79.8	57	..	8.17	6.29
Mainpuri	100.1	77.5	56	..	4.71	2.18
Jhansi	103.6	82.9	41	..	3.66	1.71
Cawnpore	97.6	75.9	62	..	3.52	1.29
Allahabad	98.6	79.8	53	..	5.06	2.76
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	120.5	81.6	42	..	1.17	—0.15
Karachi	89.0	81.4	85	..	2.43	0.84
Ajmer	107.9	80.4	39	..	3.70	2.13
Jaipore	107.5	77.1	41	0.10	3.82	2.13
Kotah	103.6	86.8	35	..	5.98	4.60
GJAERAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	103.0	78.4	72	..	1.43	0 85
Dwarka	89.2	81.7	81	..	2.42	1.73
Veraval	86.1	80.8	86	..	1.25	0.76
Rajkot	106.1	75.9	67	..	0.46	—0.09
Bhavnagar Para	111.5	79.4	62	..	0.21	—0.48
Surat	93.9	80.3	74	..	0.88	0.44
Ahmedabad	109.3	81.4	63	..	0.33	—0.10
Deesa	108.4	80.5	69	..	0.96	0.42
Neemuch	103.6	76.8	60	0.17	4.86	3.94
Indore	104.6	76.1	58	0.01	2.90	1.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	103.8	79.1	42	0.01	3.94	1.03
Saugor	104.8	76.6	38	..	3.70	1.05
Hoshangabad	105.3	76.6	51	0.11	5.29	3.34
Khandwa	106.0	80.3	52	..	3.15	1.81
Akola	107.5	84.7	47	..	5.59	3.38
Amraoti	104.6	81.3	39	0.06	4.93	2.58
Nagpur	107.4	85.9	36	..	6.11	2.96
Chanda	109.0	86.0	58	..	6.14	2.63
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.[illegible]	[illegible].9	75	..	1.28	0.58
Ratnagiri	90.5	81.9	69	..	0.83	—0.01
Mormugao	91.7	83.2	69	..	2.03	—0.11
Karwar	91.0	83.0	65	..	6.61	4.11
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	107.4	77.8	46	..	4.95	3.86
Ahmednagar	103.3	73.2	35	..	3.63	1.84
Poona	98.3	72.5	58	..	3.39	1.58
Sholapur	106.3	78.6	45	..	7.13	4.82
Bijapur	105.8	73.4	45	..	6.76	4.39
Belgaum	95.3	68.5	68	..	6.07	1.79
Ahmedabad	104.1	76.1	53	..	5.24	3.47
Nizamabad (Indur)	107.2	81.7	35	..	4.88	1.98
Hyderabad	102.4	83.9	55	..	5.47	2.12
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.8	84.0	63	..	4.15	—1.16
Calicut	90.9	82.5	84	..	16.88	4.78
Cochin	88.9	82.7	76	0.02	34.96	16.91
Colombo	91.2	76.1	79	0.12	39.11	—1.22
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.3	78.2	80	0.12	8.36	0.73
Bellary	103.3	80.7	50	..	7.07	3.36
Cuddapah	103.4	88.1	48	..	9.39	3.98
Madras	102.6	83.9	66	..	25.49	4.37
Bangalore	92.3	71.3	67	..	7.30	0.84
Coimbatore	95.5	76.2	64	..	8.69	0.60
Trichinopoly	97.1	80.0	66	..	10.69	—1.16
Negapatam	96.3	83.1	61	..	22.32	—0.13

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect. D 26

TORTURE RATHER THAN BETRAYAL.

RUSSIAN MUTILATED BY GERMAN OFFICERS.

Writing on April 18, Mr. H. Hamilton Fyfe, the "Daily Mail" correspondent at Petrograd, says:—

I have to-day seen and talked to the Russian non-commissioned officer Porfirio Panasuk, who was the victim of torture inflicted, to the eternal shame of their army and country, by German officers in East Prussia. Panasuk arrived here yesterday. I found him this morning in the Red Cross hospital, making a good recovery and quite cheerful.

Panasuk is twenty-six. During the whole of the war he has been employed scouting in Poland and East Prussia, and frequently brought in valuable information. He was engaged in this duty when captured. Disguised as a Polish villager, he was picking up information behind the enemy's lines when a patrol stopped and questioned him. He replied that he was guarding the telephone. This satisfied his interrogators, but shortly afterwards he fell into the hands of another patrol, which marched him off to the headquarters of the nearest staff.

Still pretending to be a Pole and speaking Polish fluently, he refused the bribes offered to him if he would reveal all he knew about the Russian positions. He said he knew nothing. He was taken into a room where ten officers were sitting. One of these immediately recognised him, saying: "I've seen you several times. You are no peasant, but a Russian soldier." The offers of money were then renewed, but Panasuk persisted that he had no information.

Soon the officers grew angry and threatened to torture and kill him. When he remained firm, a pair of surgical scissors were sent for. With these an officer cut off first the lobe and then at intervals other parts of the right ear.

I asked Panasuk if the officers were drunk. He replied: "No."

It was therefore not an act of brutality committed in a moment of ungovernable rage. It was a deliberate, cold-blooded, devilish torture, renewed several times, in the hope of extorting information. An officer also broke Panasuk's nose by a blow with his fist. It is still twisted and swollen.

PANASUK'S ESCAPE.

When the torturers decided to adjourn the proceedings it was one o'clock in the morning. In the darkness of a rainy night, the victim was sent under the escort of a sergeant and two men to be locked up till morning. Although he had suffered severe pain and loss of blood, he had his wits about him and enough strength left to break away from his guards. In a narrow lane he struck out fiercely an made a run for it. Shots were fired after him, but without effect. He managed to wander on for four days without attracting attention, and then regained the Russian lines.

SUN, MOON AND TIDE AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth. ft.	in	Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth. ft.	in
	May					May				
SAT.	8	m	7	25	4	8	m 1	24	18	11
			7	40a	25	10	1	18a	19	6
SUN.	9	m	8	40	25	1	9 m 2	16	18	3
			8	40a	25	9	2	22a	19	10
MO.	10	m	9	28	25	11	10 m 2	55	17	7
			9	21a	25	10	3	13a	19	10
TU.	11	m	10	10	26	7	11 m 3	29	17	0
			9	56a	25	10	3	55a	19	9
W.	12	m	3	11	25	3	12 m 9	8	16	11
			4	17a	27	3	10	53a	19	10
TH.	13	m	11	23	27	7	13 m 4	30	16	2
			10	56a	25	11	5	3a	19	6
FR.	14	m	11	56	27	10	14 m 4	59	15	11
			11	25a	25	11	5	37a	19	6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
8 (Saturday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m
9 (Sunday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 3m
10 (Monday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 4m
11 (Tuesday)	6h. 6m	7h. 4m
12 (Wednesday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2m
13 (Thursday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m
14 (Friday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h. 52.6m. a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m., First quarter 1915 May 22nd, 10h. 20.0m. a.m. Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m. a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATIONS' COLABA.

Bombay, 7th May, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.691 inches.
Temperature of Air	86.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.7 "
Dew Point	77.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.743 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	3.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.7 "
Minimum do. do.	82.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W, WSW,
Movement of Wind	155 Miles.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard intrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 8th May 1915 was 29.896 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer readin[illegible] above.

Quick relief from a tight, dry cough is obtained by the use of Zymole Trokeys. An excellent thing after singing or talking to prevent hoarseness. 30

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EVERYDAY WEAR

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OF UNAPPROACHABLE

QUALITY

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YOU INVARIABLY DO IT.

To be well shod is of the highest importance in peace or war, for man or motor. Before setting out on a journey or an expedition the thoughtful man invariably considers his tyres. You do not wish to carry or buy more spares than you can help, and therefore you should fit the tyres which, for all the reasons that make up reputation, are the safest, namely,

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SVIC GRAND CHAMPAGNE HIGH CLASS TABLE AND VERMOUTH WINES.

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COMMERCIAL.

CUNARD COMPANY'S PROSPERITY.

The report of the Cunard Steamship Company for 1914 is now available, and explains the surprisingly good results indicated by the recent dividend announcement. The rate of dividend has been raised from 10 to 20 per cent., and as liner companies are not supposed to have drawn much profit from the war, this sharp rise came as a welcome and unexpected proof of prosperity. The explanation lies in the great increase which has taken place in freight and passages, an increase large enough to wipe out the rise in expenses incidental to the war, and leave besides a handsome margin on the right side. In round figures, revenue from voyages has risen by £420,000, working expenses by £180,000, and insurance premiums by £97,000, so that the net increase (apart from repairs, allowances for depreciations, etc.) is about £143,000. Interest received has, for some reason, fallen considerably, but the final balance before allowances for insurance, interest, and depreciation are made is up by £147,000. Out of this increase in the balance the directors raise the item of depreciation by about £107,000, while the extra 10 per cent. dividend absorbs £64,000. Altogether, the revenue and the profit and loss accounts are very satisfactory documents, on which the board may well congratulate itself.

The requirements of the Government affect the Cunard Company so much says the "Economist" that it is not easy, without fuller information, to compare this year's figures with those of previous reports. Nothing is said in the report about payment by Government for steamers requisitioned, and we can only suppose that the figure of £4,078,000 for freights and passages does not include payments that the Government may make for use of Cunard steamers. If that is so, the results are extraordinarily good, for it must be remembered that the company has had practically to replace the whole of its fleet by chartering, and with the market for time charters in its present condition, this item must be remarkably heavy. We should, in fact, have expected for this reason, if for no other, to find that working expenses had risen by more than £180,000, for the cost of chartering steamers like the Glenstrae and the Saxon Monarch must be very high indeed, and it is with such boats as these that the Cunard is maintaining its trans-Atlantic service. The heading working expenses also includes coal, wages, provisions, and port charges, every one of which has risen since the war broke out, and yet the aggregate of all these expenses has increased by less than 7½ per cent.—a very striking example of good management, which goes far to explain the satisfactory final balance. Insurance costs have naturally been increased the total expended on war risks up to December 31st being £95,730. The greater part of this amount goes, of course, to the Government under the State scheme, but war involves heavy insurance charges, apart from premiums paid on hulls, as disbursements and charter money have to be covered against war risks, and the drain of premiums is by no means over when the State's bill has been paid. Incidentally, the report points out that the mutual scheme of insurance arranged with German and other companies has been terminated, but nothing is said about any substitute; nor is there anything in the profit and loss account to show the financial effect of the scheme's breakdown. The allocation of well over half-a-million to depreciation is a good feature of the report.

When we turn from the trading account to the distribution of profits and payment of dividend there appears to be some ground for criticism, as the directors are giving shareholders the option of taking the additional 10 per cent. bonus either in shares at par or in cash. This bonus, as we have pointed out, amounts to £64,000, and it is probable that most of the shareholders will choose to take it in scrip rather than in money, as the shares handed out at par would bring a very handsome profit at the present market price. Cunard shares are changing hands this week at 2 3-8, so that the market value in scrip of the £64,000 bonus would be £152,000. In other words, the present holder of 1,000 shares will receive (1) a dividend of £100 and (2) a scrip bonus with a nominal market value of about £236, making £336 in all. For the fortunate present holders of the shares this is a very pleasant transaction, as there is a good demand for shipping securities, and moderate quantities of the shares could no doubt be disposed of at something like the price of 2 3-8 that we have taken for our calculation. From the company's point of view the benefit of the transaction is not so apparent. Doubtless it avoids payment in cash—and the cash balance is a very small one—but it is really postponing dividend payments to future years, in which results are not likely to be as good as they are at present. In fact, it is almost certain that at the close of the war shipping companies will pass through a period of more or less serious depression. We shall not always be importing from the United States at our present rate.

THE SKATING RINK.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

The Rink will be kept open on the following days during the hot Season.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.

Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

MAXIMUM Isurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

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Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI J. P.

Managing Director,

AGENTS WANTED.

67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, May 7th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		5000
" " Sales of East Indian	..	—
" " Imports		52,000
Mid. Americans		5.19d.
Egyptian F.G.F.		7.60d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	July ..	9.67
	Oct. ..	10.06
New York Official noon call	July ..	9.69
	Oct. ..	10.08
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	July ..	9.45
	Oct. ..	9.77

Liverpool, April 8th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	4,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		400
" Imports		17,000
Mid. Americans		5.15
Egyptian F.G.F.		7.55

SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, May 7th.

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	52,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.14	5.14
June-July.	5.20	5.20
July-Aug.	5.25	5.26
Aug.-Sept.	5.33	5.33
Oct.-Nov.	5.47	5.47
Jan.-Feb.	5.59	5.60
March-April.	5.65	5.65
May-June.	5.71	5.71

Liverpool, May 8th.

Opening Tone	....
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	17,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.17	5.03
June-July	5.23	5.09
July-Aug.	5.29	5.16
Aug.-Sept.	5.37	5.25
Oct.-Nov.	5.51	5.38
Jan.-Feb.	5.63	5.50
Feb.-March	....	5.54
March-April	5.69	5.55
April-May	....	3.60
May June.	5.75	5.61

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 7th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.14	5.17
June-July	5.20	5.23
July-Aug.	5.25	5.29
Aug.-Sept.	5.33	5.37
Oct.-Nov.	5.47	5.51
Jan.-Feb.	5.59	5.63
Mar.-April	5.65	5.69
May-June.	5.71	5.75

Liverpool, May 8th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.17	5.05
June-July	5.23	5.11
July-Aug.	5.29	5.18
Aug.-Sept.	5.37	5.25
Oct.-Nov.	5.51	5.38
Jan.-Feb.	5.63	5.50
March-April	5.69	5.56
May-June	5.75	5.62

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, May 7th.

Good Bengal M.G.	3.90
F.G. " "	4.05
Fine " "	4.20
Good Oomra "	4.30
F.G. " "	4.45
Fine " "	4.60
Good M.G. Oomra	4.30
Fine M.G. "	4.60
Good Broach	4.75
F.G. "	4.90
Fine "	5.05

London, May 5th.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.90
F.G. " "	4.05
Fine " "	4.20
Good Oomra M. G.	4.30
F.G. " "	4.45
Fine " "	4.60
Good M. G. Oomra	4.30
Fine " "	4.60
Good Broach	4.75
F.G. "	5.90
Fine "	5.05

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, May 8th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	14,320,000
American Visible Supply	5,226,000
Total Sales	34,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	2,000
Total Export	3,000
East Indian Export	..
East Indian Stock	51,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,500
East Indian Actual Export	2,400
East Indian Imports	5,000
East Indian Speculation	..
American Afloat	3,080,000
East Indian Afloat	28,000
Total Afloat	363,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 7th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	26,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	32,000
Futures at New York July	9.35
Previous closing price	9.74
Futures at New York Oct.	9.73
Previous closing price	10.12
Spot Cotton at New York	9.85
Previous price	10.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.12
Previous price	9.54
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.42
Previous price	9.85
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7½
Demand Bills	4.79.65
Silver Commercial Bars	50

New York, May 7th

Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	108,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	213,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports.	..1,225,000
" " at Interior Ports ..	712,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	23½
Closing Tone of Silver:—quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 7/8
Discount, Indian Bank Bill 6 m/st ..	3 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/8
" " " " 6 " ..	4½
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	2
Tone of Cloths:—	
Manchester Market is irregular and uncertain.	
Tone of Yarn:—In active.	

London, May 8th.

Bar Silver, Spot	23 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	⅞
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3¼
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅛
" " " " 6 " ..	4½
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 7th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs C.I.F. June-July sellers	65
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July sellers	64-6
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July	64

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—Sellers,	64/3
Barletta Russo—Nomical.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June Value	55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship	51½
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Buyers	57

LINSEED.

Linseed—Argentine (La Plata), June-July Buyers	54

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull—Value.	£7-12-6

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	87½
Hard Spelter	50
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£79½
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal	10½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£16 to 16½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Nominally	30

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May June	2/5 3/4
Oylon Rubber	2/3½

JAVA SUGAR.

London, May 6th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	18/1½
July	17/7½
August-September	17/4½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	18/3
July	17/9
August-September	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta—	
June	20
July	19/6
August-September	19/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.—	
June	20/1½
July	19/7½
August-September	19/3

London, May 8.

WHEAT.

Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs C.I.F., June-July, Sellers.	65
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., June-July, Sellers.	64/6
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., June-July.	64

RUBBER.

Para Rubber, May-June.	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber	2/3½

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa FE—Sellers.	64
Barletta Russo—Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—Nominal.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 per cent ex-Ship.	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship, May-June.	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship.	51½
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship, May-June, Sellers.	57

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata), June-July, Sellers.	54/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton), Hull—Value.	£7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£79½
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal.	10½
English best selected Copper.	87½
Hard Spelter	50
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool.	£16 to 16½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay, Canal Nominally.	30

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 8.

The market opened quiet but steady but buying by Japanese houses and a more optimistic feeling regarding the China-Japan situation caused an advance in prices and while old crops were quoted about Rs. 4/5 higher new crops advanced about Rs. 8.

The news of the slump in America which came in late in the afternoon caused a setback and prices were very irregular but the bazaar did not show much disposition to sell and though there was heavy selling by houses of new Bengals this was absorbed and prices steadied towards the close.

We quote for May delivery:—
Fine M. G. Bengals Rs. 150.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum/Akola Rs. 175.
Fine M. G. Bengals Rs. 204.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good M. G. Bengals Rs. 175 January.
Fine M. G. Bengals Rs. 181 January.
Fine M. G. Akola/Khamgaum Rs. 205 January.
Good M. G. Broach Rs. 240 April.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 7th May, 1915:—

Cotton	11,746 Bales.
Wheat	17,670 cwts.
Linseed	11,205 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	773 "
Ginjellyseed	666 "
Poppyseed	418 "
Groundnuts	4,294 "
Castorseed	2,806 "
Rice	3,401 "
Myrabollams	4,415 "
Cottonseed	5,612 "
Mowraseed	72 "
Gram	10,934 "
Jcowar	2,930 "

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1914	650,000
Receipts from 1st September to 6th May 1915	2,144,139
	2,794,139
Shipments do	1,282,625
	1,511,514
Afloat	31,320
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date	1,480,294 600,000
Stock of cotton in all hands	880,294

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat and Seeds.
White Passi 85 per cent. May Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi Rs. 6-9-3, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. Rs. 6, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. Rs. 6-11, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Rs. 7-9, R. D. per cwt.
Raposeed.
Brown Cawnpore Rs. 6-7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah Rs. 6-9, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni Rs. 6-10, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat Rs. 7-3, R. D. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready Rs. 6-10, B. T. per cwt.
Forwarded Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts Rs. 28, B. T. per cwt.
Mowraseed Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready Rs. 5-10, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready 1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward 1s. 3 29-32d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3-16d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Do. Forward 1s. 4 5-32d. May.
Do. 6 Months Ready 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs. 3 m-s. do 173¾ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong Kong 133½.
Do. Shanghai 170.
60 d-s. Yokohama 149½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-9-6
Australian do	24-5-0
Bombay do	24-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-6
English Dragons	15-0-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 9.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened today a little bit excited and the quotations fluctuated every minute within a narrow compass. The possibility of threatened hostilities between China and Japan which had brought forth a sudden slump in the market, having disappeared owing to the acceptance by China of the major portion of the Japanese demands the prices of the Mill shares began to advance gradually and at the close the tone was firm.

Tata Iron and Steel shares also presented a healthy tendency.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 522½ to Rs. 535.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 402½ but closed at Rs. 410.

Standards improved to Rs. 952½.

Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,110 in the morning but later on improved to Rs. 1,127½.

Centrals advanced to Rs. 1,895 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,487½.

Finlays were in demand at Rs. 270.

Indore Malwas moved up to Rs. 185.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 172½.

Crescent at Rs. 883, Indian Dying and Bleaching at Rs. 102½.

New City of Bombay Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 1,095 and Colabas at Rs. 1,340.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares stood firm at Rs. 912½ and Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares at Rs. 218½.

Upper Sind Light Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 120 and Central Provinces at Rs. 118.

Sara Sirajgunj Ry shares were quoted at Rs 74½.

Bombay Telephone Co. shares stood stationary at Rs. 114.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 100 and Deferred to Rs. 194½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There was little inquiry of 3½ per cent G P. Notes to-day and the quotation stood at Rs 93½.

4 per cent Trust Bonds were placed at Rs 99 7/8. (long-dated.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

The Share Market was characterised by steadiness and activity, all departments of the local exchange being well supported although without presenting any features of outstanding interest. Hooghly jutes continued their upward course touching 16/4 before close. Express could be purchased at 12/6, Coal and Tea shares ruled quite steady and there was for a half day a considerable volume of business doing. The following sales took place:—

Coal,—Baraboni 11/2, 11/6; Bengal Bhatadee 13; Bhalgora 23; Bhulanbarraree 19/6, 19/10; Bokaro and Rambhur 12/10; Ghusick 11/12;; Jumoni 4/6 Standard 21; Teetulmuri 10/6.

Jute.—Belvedere (ord) 128; Clive (ord) 61/4; 61/8; 62; Dalhousie 140; Delta (ord) 173/8; S. L. Empire (ord) 12/6; 12/10; Fort William (ord) 58; Hooghly (ord) 15/14; 16/2; 16/4; Hooghly (prefs) 11/12; Northbrook (ord) 13/8; Bhatkawa 45.

Tea.—Bhatkawa 45; Dessai and Parbuttia 105; East India 100; Longview 171; Kakirmger and Khorul 111; 112; Phoenix 64; 65.

Miscellaneous.—Anglo Oriental Steam 5/6, 5/8; P. Bowreah Cotton (ord) 130; Calcutta Ice 12/4; Englishman 6½ per cent; Hoshiarpur Doab Railway S. P. Howrah Jute 5½ per cent deds 102; Kamarhatty Jute 5½ per cent deds 104; Mymensinggh Railway 1 p. Serajgang Railway 1 p.

All Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 93/8 by sellers.

The market for jute shares although somewhat irregular may be said to have in great measure recovered its tone and a fair volume of business was put through. Hooghly mills' ordinary shares were in great demand and changed hands at rates that gradually advanced from Rs. 15 to Rs. 15/12. Kamarhatty shares were steady. Deltas were easier.

Coal shares ruled steady with somewhat more enquiry. There was very little doing in tea shares.

The following transactions were reported:—

Coal:—Baraboni 11, 11/4, 11/6. D. Bhaskajuri 15/12, 16. Bokaro and Ramghur 13/8; Ghusick 11/12, 12; Jumoni 4/4, 4/8; Kuardi 13, 13/4; Lakurka 21/6, 21/10; Minto 29/10, 29/12; Nowaghur 12/8; Raneegunge 23, 23/4; Teetulmuri 10/2, 10/6; Union 12, 12/4.

Jute:—Albion (prefs) 121, 122; Alliance (ord) 148; Auckland 108/8, 109/8; Barnagore (ord) 79; Clive (ord) 60, 60/8, 61, 61/8; Delta (ord) 172, 173; Empire (ord) 12/6, 12/10; Empire (prefs) 103; Fort Gloster (ord) 198, 199; Fort William (ord) 60; Hooghly (ord) 15/4, 15/8, 15/12; Hooghly (prefs) 107; Kankinarrah (ord) 248; Kamarchatty (ord) 154, 155; Kelvin (ord) 158, 159; Northbrook (ord) 13/4; Reliance (prefs) 100; Soorah 94; Standard (ord) 190, 191.

Tea:—Dessai and Parbuttia 135; East India 100; Hathikhira 26/12, 27; Loobah 48; New Chumta 120/8; Seajuli 20/4.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 5/4, 5/6; Bowrah cotton (ord) 130; Calcutta Ice 11/2, 11/4, 11/8, 11/10, 11/12, 12; Howrah Jute 5½ per cent. debentures 102.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 93/8.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers who proceeded home by the P. & O. Mail Steamer Salsette on Saturday.

Mr J H Acton, Mr G Armitage, Mrs K I. Babington, and Child, Mr C E Blaker, Mrs Blaker and Infant, Mr C Blake, Mr J T Blakiston, Mr & Mrs F Calderbank, and two Misses, Dr K Chatterjee, Mrs A S Clark and Child, Rev J R Cooke, Mr A F Cooke, Mr H R Dunk, Mr C Dutch, Mr Frank Elmore, Mr E C Emerson, Rev and Mrs S J Evans, Mr H Frederickson, Mr H Furnival, Mr and Mrs F W Galloway, and 2 Infants, Mr V F Gray, Mr A J Grove, Mr R C Harrison, Dr S V R Iyengar, Mrs Keatinge, Mr and Mrs G E Lambourne, Mrs E F Lance, Mr and Mrs B F N Macrorie, Mr J B Malabari, Miss D Malabari, Mrs Meldrum, Mr L Mellor, Miss J Mitchell, Mr L T Newman, Miss Patuck, Mr W G Quinton, Mr Wm Ramsden, Mr G A Rundle, Mr and Mrs F A Ruck, Mr C C Shilton, Mr J A Shillidy, Mr E E Stepto, Mr S E Stone, Mr and Mrs W M Thomas, Mr N A Vellissariadi, Mr E J Verrieres, Miss Verrieres, Mrs F D Walker, Mr Norman Wall, Hon. Mr and Mrs E H Walsh, and Miss Walsh, Mr J F Watson, Mrs G A R Watts, 2 Children, Infant and Nurse, Miss A Whalley Tooker, Mrs B A White, Mr and Mrs A J Powell, Mr J Greig, Mr H G Gatehouse, Mr E V Maclean, Mr A J Ainsley, Mrs Curden and Child, Mr P D le Patourel, Mr J L Staunton, Mr H P Moller, Mr J A Harper, Mr G M Noad, Mr Adam, Mrs F N Rea, Lady Bayley, Mrs. Gatehouse and Child, Mr H Finlayson, Mr F J Mitchell, Mr. H Webber, Mr F H Wheeler, Rev and Mrs J G Potter, Mr. J W Tyndall, Mr G N Noad.

A SINGAPORE LIBEL SUIT.

"THE STRAITS TIMES" SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 9.

At the Singapore Court a libel suit has been started the plaintiff being W. H. Macgregor, Chairman, Pulan Bulang Rubber and Produces Co., Ltd., who sues for ten thousand dollars as damages from the editor and proprietors of "The Straits Times" in regard to an article which appeared in that paper in November last. The allegation of the plaintiff is that the defendant suggested sinister motives for his assuming the managership of the Singapore Oil Mill, Ltd., mainly a German firm, and Behn Meyer and Co., Ltd. The defendants claim that the publication was in good faith and in the interests of the public.

TERRORISED HINDUS IN MULTAN.

PETITION TO THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 9.

A local newspaper says that a petition has been addressed to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab by the Hindu Residents of the Kabirwala Ilaqua in the Multan district setting forth the manner in which they are being terrorised by certain Mahomedan residents of their Ilaqua and praying for redress.

Pills and tablets are often insoluble in the secretions of the intestinal tract, and are thus inert. When they do act, their action is so excessive as to be weakening. Kasagra is a pleasant liquid laxative, is gentle and effective. D 22

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

May 6th.		
Sardar	Ookerjee	Busreh
May 7th		
Singa	Cutbush	Karachi
Sailor Prince	Chilvers	Manchester
Dairen Maru	Nasu	Yokohama
Iran	Peabody	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

May 6th.		
Taisho Maru	Ogawa	Moji
May 7th.		
Salsette	Armitage	Aden
May 8th.		
Singu	Reid	Rangoon
Buyo Maru	Kamataka	Galle

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer	Sailor Prince	for London and Hull

The following vessels received port clearance on Saturday.

Steamer	Salsette	for Aden
"	Singu	for Rangoon
"	Buyo Maru	for Galle

S. S. Clan Farquhar:—The steamer Clan Farquhar, 3,756 tons, Captain J. Kerr, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Dairen Maru:—The s. s. Dairen Maru 2,497 tons, Captain Nasu, arrived here on Saturday from Yokohama, which port she left on the 28th March last, with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga.—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Linga, 950 tons, Captain Cutbush, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sardar:—The s. s. Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain K. Ookerjee arrived here on Friday evening from Busreh, having left that port on the 26th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Sailor Prince.—The s. s. Sailor Prince, 2,047 tons, Captain J. Chilvers, arrived here on Saturday from Manchester, which port she left on the 3rd March last, in ballast.

S. S. Taisho Maru:—The s. s. Taisho Maru, 2,010 tons, Captain Ogawa, sailed on Friday for Moji via Singapore, Kobe and Osaka, with a general cargo.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, left Bombay on Saturday for Aden, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Singu:—The s. s. Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain C. F. S. Reid, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Marmagao with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Buyo Maru:—The s. s. Buyo Maru, 2,247 tons, Captain Kamateka, sailed yesterday for Galle, in water ballast.

S. S. Iran—The s. s. Iran, 4,066 tons, Captain Peabody arrived here on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sardinia—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Sardinia left Hongkong on the 7th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Saturday, May 8th. 1915.

A. Lord Tredegear	Griffiths	T. Morrison & Co
G City of Poona	McNeil	K. Nixson & Co
F. Flint	Hutchinson	D. Nanjee & Co
M. Erinpura		M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaverl		K. N. & Co
Netravati		N. K. & Co
Saraswati		K. N. & Co
Courland		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Capri	Alberto	Baldovino & Co
5 Budrie		T. M. & Co
7 Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
12 Iyo Maru	Komato	N. Y. Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Guttenfels	Curtis	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Iran		
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
6 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
7 Jersey Moor	Barton	Balli Bros.

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Angus	T. Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alavi	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Angus	Leyzell	A. Yule & Co
Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Dairen Maru	Nasu	N. Y. K.
Hellas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
Iran	Peabody	
Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A. Mithwani.
Palamcotta	Downing	M. & A. G. & Co
Schwedagon	Creagh	Indo. B. P. Co
Sultan Van	Koetic	Wal.
Sardar	Ookerjee	
Sailor Prince	Chilvers	

EXPORTS,

May 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Poona (s) 34 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 83 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 91 bales wool, The Bombay Co.

Circassia (s) 100 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 241 bales wool, D. Kundanmull; 114 bales wool, M. J. Jowabhoy and Co.; 26 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 370 cwts. cotton seed cake, 280 cwts. linseed cake, Breul and Co.; 10,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia (s) 6,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia (s) 298 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 590 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jaferbhoy; 25 cwts. fish maws, G. B. Harji; 75 casks I. chutney, 5 cases B. ducks, Manockji Punjiaji and Sons; 176 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jaferbhoy; 44 casks chutney, Framji Nasroji; 21 casks chutney, D. D. Framji and Sons; 15 bales cow hides, 2 bales goat skins, H. A. Oomar and Son.

Sailor Prise (s) 1,001 cwts. myrabolams, J. Jethabhai.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Fluent (s) 262 cwts. gum Arabic, M. Jaferbhoy; 75 bales wool, B. Hurbham.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lord Iredgar (s) 175 cwts. casein, J. Rockfeller and Co.; 50 cwts. cardamoms, M. Jaferbhoy; 300 cwts. masoor dall, G. Suchidina and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Lord Iredgar (s) 40 bales goat skins, C. J. Matthews and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Badrie (s) 440 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 10,010 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Iyo Maru (s) 20 cwts. sandalwood, H. Abdally; 400 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 40 cwts. gum Arabic, S. Cooverjee and Co.; 27 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents P. and O. S N. Co.—2 cases cigarettes, 1 package gum, 16 boxes bar gold, 2 boxes goldwin, 213 bars silver, 1 box gold and silver coins, 8 boxes specie, 30 bags behdana, 219 bags 13 jottas 28 cases gum, 131 bundles 3 bales wool, 396 cases 11 jottas Asafoetida, 2 cases sweetmeats.

S. S. Sultan Van Keotu from Balie Papan, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—576,541 I. gallons-liquid fuel in bulk, 80 bags 8 cases almonds, 70 bundles dates, 54 bags figs, 6 bags C. seed.

S. S. Sardar from Busreh, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—14 bundles specie, 1 tin gold coins, 109 bundles skins, 4 tins pearls, 210 bags Raisins, 8 jottas rosebuds

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, MAY 11.

Mails for Laurenzo Marques and South Africa via Dhanuskodi and Colombo will close at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, balloting for representatives to Legislative Council and Bombay Port Trust, closes at 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

High Court Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. Apollo Stret, 1-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 p.m., at the Gaiety; special benefit performance in aid of the Naval Branch of Bombay Women's War Fund, at 10 p.m., at Edwards Theatre. Opening debut of Sisters Castelle (Tangorists) and Mdlle. Bartelle, lady juggler.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, f, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 6-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 4 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

GEMMELL—At Evolyn Hall, Mussoorie, on the 30th April 1915, the wife of G. Gemmell, P. W. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SUTTON—CORBETT—At the Cathedral Bombay, on the 28th April 1915, Captain Henry Godwyn Sutton, 42nd Deols Regiment, only son of Br.-Col. H. G. Sutton, I.A., to Violet Emily, only daughter of the late B. Corbett, Esq., and Mrs. Pryor.

FORAN—CUMBERLEGE—At St. Mathews Church, Ealing, on the 1st May 1915, by the Rev. Henry C. Douglass, Captain W. R. Foran, Suffolk Regiment, to Helen Marion, only daughter of the late Colonel H. O. Cumberlege, Indian Army, and granddaughter of the late Colonel J. C. C. Daunt, V. C.

CATHCART—RENDELL—On the 27th March, very quietly, on account of the war, at St. Paul's, Avenue Road, by the Rev. W. H. T. N. Rainey, assisted by the Rev. P. B. Phelps, Malcolm Cathcart, of Naraingunge, India, and 5th Northamptonshire Regiment, to Muriel Hatherly, third daughter of Alan Wood Rendell, M.I.C.E., of 101, Canfield Gardens, South Hampstead.

DEATHS.

FOWLER—On the 28th April, 1915, in Flanders, Captain Alan Arthur Fowler, 2nd Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, younger son of the late Sir John Arthur Fowler, Bart., and of Lady Fowler, of Inverbroom, Garve, Ross-Shire N.B., aged 28 years.

JAHANS—At the Bowring Hospital, Bangalore, on the 3rd April 1915, suddenly of double pneumonia, Clarence Mayho Jahans, Acctt. M.W. S., aged 47.

In affectionate remembrance of Lieut.-Colonel James Crofts, M. D., Mch. Q. U. I., I.M.S., Bengal. Died May 7th, 1913.

In ever sad and loving memory of Hugh Waldemar, only son of Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Bowder, Indian Ordnance Dept., born 18th December 1894, died at Roorkee on the 7th May 1913.

"Though lost to sight, to memory dear."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding,

May 10.

160 Promotions and Appointments—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in "F" Coy:—

PROMOTIONS.

No 5750 Corpl P C Guidera, to be Sergeant, with effect from 5th inst.
No 5497 Ag L/Cpl A Lisboa, to be Corporal, with effect from 5th inst.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 7423 Ag L/Cpl C X Noronha, to be Lce Corpl with effect from 5th inst.
No 7388 Ag L/Cpl R McDermott, to be Lce Corpl with effect from 5th inst.
No 7499 Ag L/Cpl E C Hallibburn, to be Lce Corpl with effect from 5th inst.
No 7523 Ag L/Cpl C X Noronha, to be Lce Corpl with effect from 5th inst.
No 7224 Ag L/Cpl V Homfray, to be Lce Corpl with effect from 8th inst.
No 7399 Ag L/Cpl S Symons, to be Lce Corpl with effect from 8th inst.
No 5372 Ag Cpl A Gonsalves, to be Lce Corpl with effect from 8th inst.
No 8007 Ag Cpl H. LaMourie, to be Lce Corpl with effect from 8th inst.
No 7877 Ag L/Cpl J J Cassier, to be Lce Corpl with effect from 8th inst.

161 Transfer—No 6406 Vol. L C Margolionth, is transferred from "G" Coy. to the Reserve.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. & O. S. S. Malta with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

HOSPITAL SHIP MADRAS.

The hospital ship Madras which is due to arrive in Bombay this morning will bring 560 patients including 20 British officers.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE KAISER-I-HIND

The P. & O. S. S. Kaisar-i-hind, which left Bombay on the 17th April, arrived London on Saturday morning, the 8th instant. All well.

MAIL DEPARTURES.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Walsh, C. S. I., I. C. S., and Lady Bayley, were among those who left Bombay on Saturday afternoon for London, by the P. & O. Company's English mails steamer Salsette.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE.

Mr. Yadnarayan Aiyar, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mysore State, will deliver this evening at 6, a lecture on "Agricultural Development in Mysore" at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, under the auspices of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology.

RUNAWAY HORSE

A syce, belonging to Mr. Gove's stables was leading a horse along Lamington Road on Friday, when the horse got frightened at a motor car that came up from behind. The animal bolted down Bellasis Road, New Nagpada and on to the Parel Road, knocking down a girl named Godibai aged 7, and a Hindu male, name unknown, aged 55. They were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where the latter subsequently died, whilst Godibai was treated and allowed to go home.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The 24th White Lotus Day falling to-day will be celebrated by the Theosophical Lodges, at 6 p.m., (S. T.), at the Blavatsky Lodge Fort, a public meeting will be held presided over by Mr. Jehangir Sorabji, when Mr. P. K. Telang Mr. C. S. Trilokekar, and Dr. Irach J. Taraporwalla. will deliver short address followed by devotional songs and music appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Jehangir will speak on "The Trend of Human Thought before and after the Theosophical Society."

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS

Five attacks and seven deaths from plague and five attacks and three deaths from smallpox occurred in Bombay on Friday, the plague attacks being reported one each from the following sections. Umarkhadi, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar and Tardeo. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 62, as compared with 108 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 116 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,104, out of which 57 were found to be plague stricken. A Ward contributed 3 of these latter, B Ward 31, C Ward 13, D Ward 1, E Ward 9, and F and G Wards nil.

STREET ACCIDENT.

Mr. Chas. Love of the Tata Hydro-Electric Company, who was riding his motor-cycle along Lamington Road on Friday night, was about to turn into New Queen's Road, when he saw a shigram going towards Queen's Road. It is alleged Mr. Love thought he would be able to pass easily the carriage on the right, when he noticed the shigram going towards the right-hand side of the road. It is further alleged that the coachman made a sign with his hand, which Mr. Love did not understand and he kept on trying to pass the carriage on the right hand. When too late he found that the carriage had crossed to the opposite side and pulled up in front of a building. To avoid a collision with the carriage, Mr. Love swerved on to the footpath, with the result that he ran into a tree and was knocked off his machine. He was picked up in a dazed state by Mr. Kemp, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, placed in a victoria and sent to the European General Hospital, where it was found that his nasal bone was fractured and he had a nasty cut on the chin. He was detained in the hospital for treatment.

"TINDALS" FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider of the Port Officer's Staff charged Govind Luxman and six other "tindals" with disobeying the orders of the Dock Master at the Alexandra Dock on Sunday and thereby causing obstruction to his transports.

The accused was convicted.

Mr. Schneider said his instructions were to ask for a moderate sentence with a severe warning.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 2 each, warning them against a repetition of the offence.

HONOURS COURSE IN AVESTA AND PAHLAVI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent **N. R. V. has made a very reasonable appeal to the Faculty of Arts of our University for the introduction of a separate Honours course in French in the curricula for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.**

May I make one more appeal to that distinguished body that Avesta and Pahlavi which has so far received the same poor recognition as French should be placed on an equal footing with its sister languages, Greek, Latin, Sanskrit and Persian in the matter of Honours course.

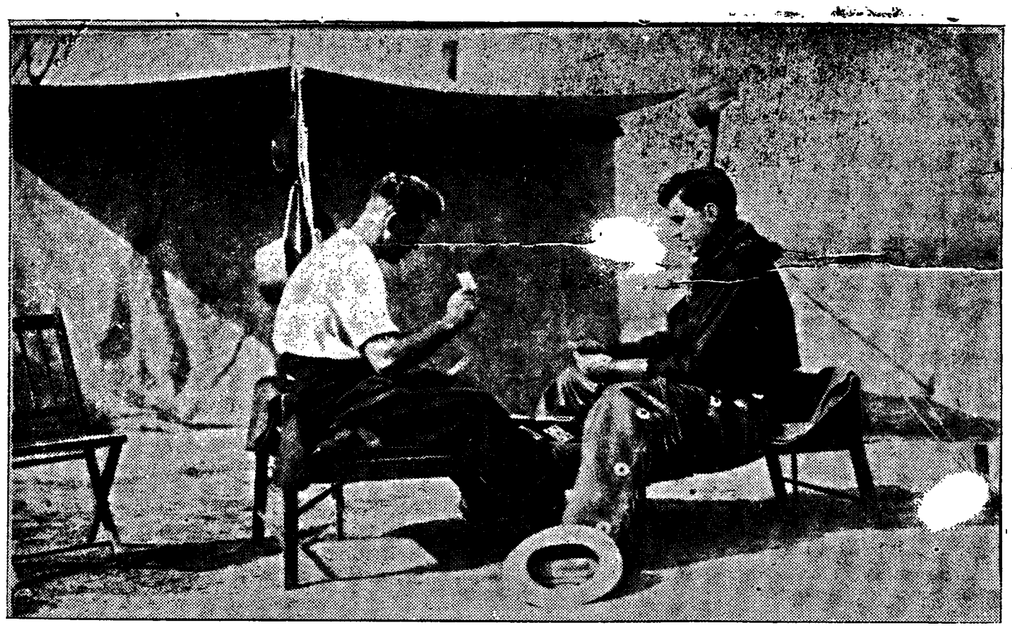
Is it not strange, sir, that our University should thus discourage the study of a language which is as ancient as Latin, which is as rich in instructive myths and mythologies as Greek, which is as important historically as Latin and Greek are, and lastly a language in which prose and poetry may well vie with the elegance and sublimity of the classics?

Every deligent and aspiring student of Avesta and Pahlavi is eagerly looking forward to the time when the University will institute Honours in Avesta and Pahlavi.—Yours, etc.

C. R. J.

89, Lamington Road,
Bombay, May. 7.

THE BOXING CHAMPION.



Reproduced from "The Sketch."

Jesse Willard, the six-foot-six Texas cowboy (on the right) who knocked out Jack Johnson and is now the Boxing Champion of the world.

MR. DEODHAR AT BELGAUM.

WORK OF THE SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

A Belgaum correspondent writes:—

A meeting was held on Monday last, the 3rd instant, at 5-30 p.m. in the local Shivanand Theatre to hear Mr. G. K. Devdhar, M.A., of the Servants of India Society, Poona, who had come here in his tour over this part of the presidency. The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Commissioner, S. D., presided over the meeting. Mrs. Lawrence also graced the occasion.

The subject of Mr. Devdhar's discourse was "The Servants of India Society, its aims and its work." Having first expressed his satisfaction that he found in the young generation of Sirsi, Haveri, Hosriti, Karajgi, Dharwar and Hubli,—places he visited in his tour, a keen desire for practical and actual work and dislike for mere discussion of theories. Mr. Devdhar traced the origin of the Servants of India Society and explained how the late lamented Mr. Gokhale read the situation and felt the necessity of such an institution for systematic and continuous work. As for the profession of medicine trained doctors are required, as in the field of law trained lawyers are necessary, so also in the sphere of politics and social advancement, a band of educated, trained, energetic and patient young men with a spirit of self-sacrifice and ready to do life-long work with one mind was an important necessity if success was to be attained. This was the firm belief of Mr. Gokhale. And with this belief he founded the institution of the Servants of India Society in 1905.

Mr. Devdhar then gave an account of the work the Society has done in social and industrial fields, especially political, in regard to co-operation, agriculture, education, particularly female education and the results they were able to achieve. In concluding his speech Mr. Devdhar eloquently appealed to the young men to come forward with a selfless spirit and do service useful to the advancement of their mother land.

The meeting came to a close with some encouraging remarks from Mr. Lawrence and a vote of thanks to Mr. Devdhar.

CAWNPORE VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

DEPARTURE FOR AFRICA ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, May 8.

The Maxim Gun Detachment of the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles were given a farewell on the occasion of their departure for Africa on active service. Col. T. Smith Commanding the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles addressed the Detachment and presented each member with a tobacco pouch and a pipe from the officers of the corps. Sergeant Hergert replying on behalf of the Detachment thanked Col. Smith and others officers.

COTTON CONTRABAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 9.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State the export of raw cotton to all foreign ports in Europe on the Mediterranean and the Black Sea other other than those of France, Russia (except Baltis ports) Spain and Portugal is prohibited from the 8th May, subject to the grant of licenses in suitable cases.

RAILWAY WAR BONUSES.

Under a new agreement between the British Government and the British railways 25 per cent. of the war bonus granted to railway employes will be borne by the companies and not by the Government.

Under the original agreement for the Government control of the railways the compensation paid was the difference between the aggregate net receipts while the Government were in control and the aggregate net receipts for the corresponding period of 1913, subject, however, to a proportionate reduction if the receipts for the first half of 1914 were less than for the first half of 1913.

It has been agreed that this reduction shall not be made in future.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A WONDERFUL WAR FILM.

A remarkable war film to which added interest has been given by the sinking of the Lusitania is being exhibited at the Excelsior this week. It shows U 36 at work in the North Sea—waylaying a couple of Dutch ships and taking them into Zeebrugge, where their supplies were stolen. The film was taken from one of the two ships unknown to the submarine commander, and if there is nothing very exciting about it there can be no doubt that it is one of the scoops of the war from the cinema point of view. The submarine is shown very clearly approaching one of the Dutch boats, which is boarded and afterwards escorted through the mine fields. It is a fairly long film, and clear in all its details.

"Called Back" is a three part drama after the well-known novel of Hugh Conway. It is the work of the London Film Company, who have been remarkably successful in reproducing the characteristics of the novel.. The interest s well sustained throughout, and the acting is exceptionally good, the characters being well and in some cases powerfully drawn. The outstanding feature of the production is the excellent acting of Mr. Henry Ainley as "Vaughn," the man who regained his sight with such dramatic consequences. Mr. Ainley plays his part with sympathp and dignity. This is a film well worth seeing, even in this weather.

"Peeps into Nature" is a charming nature study in Kinemamacolour, and besides the topical *Gazette*, which has many items of Interest, there is a screaming comedy wth Max Linder in the leading role. By special request the Grand National, which was shown with such success last week, is being repeated at the late performance this week.

MANY INVENTIONS.

The thirty-second report of the Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks for 1914, deals very largely with the effects of the war upon inventions. The principal problem which the Patent Office was called upon to solve was that of the alien enemy who happened to be the patentee of goods of importance to British trade and industry. Early in August the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Acts, 1914, were passed to permit the Board of Trade to make rules for the avoidance, suspension and temporary suspension of patents and licences conferring benefits upon the subjects of hostile States. The Act and Rules provide means by which pending applications and other proceedings before the Patent Office where alien enemies are concerned may be resumed after the war, "provided that proper reciprocity be given to British subjects in enemy countries."

As regards the trend of invention, we find that locomotion maintains its lead, although the motor-vehicle industry is not so active in this respect as a few years ago.

The war provided a stimulus to a certain class of inventions, among which are submarine and torpedo-detecters, and various, bomb-proof appliances. "Applications for darts, mechanical means for throwing bombs and other projectiles, and body armour provide an interesting side-light on the revival of ancient methods of warfare." The Comptroller-General does not say whether he includes aeroplanes among motor-vehicles; he makes, however, the unfortunately worded statement that "in the field of aeronautics, in which invention has been very active during the past few years, a marked falling off is observed." The total number of applications and specifications was considerably lower than in 1913. It is curious that this fall should have affected women inventors, from whom 497 applications were received in 1913, but only 347 in 1914.

Lieutenant C. J. F. Burr, 5th Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment died at Jhansi on the 6th instant.

CONFERENCE AT POONA.

REPEAL OF PRESS ACT URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 9.

There was again a large gathering this morning at the third sitting of the Conference when three resolutions were discussed and adopted.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar, of Satara, moved the first Resolution which related to the growth of liquor traffic in the presidency and urged Government to check the evil. The Conference suggested that the revenue authorities should be divested of their function of granting licenses and the constitution of local abkari committees reformed so as to make these committees more representative and invest them with executive powers. The resolution also suggested that Government should direct that new liquor shops should not be opened and old ones retained in the locality where 60 per cent. of adult male residents expressed their opinion against the existence of such a shop. Government should also lay down a policy for the guidance of abkari officers in favour of arranging for vend of liquor by agencies not interested in its profits. Government should also actively help or encourage in every effort in the cause of temperance or total abstinence.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The next resolution expressed disapproval at the proposed abolition of the hereditary office of Kulkarnis (class of village officials). Interesting speeches were made by some Kulkarnis who referred to the help they had rendered to Government in the past by bringing people to live in villages and to cultivate lands.

A resolution urging the restoration of Modi script in official correspondence was also passed and the Conference was adjourned till evening.

At the afternoon sitting of the Conference a Resolution supporting the Swadeshi movement was discussed and adopted.

The Resolution urged the people of the Presidency to strive to promote the industrial development of the Presidency and to give preference, wherever practicable, to Indian products over imported commodities even at a sacrifice.

Among the speakers on this Resolution were two Gujrati delegates from Bombay.

The development of Indian systems of medicine formed the subject of the next resolution.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik moved a Resolution urging for the repeal of the Press Act which in the opinion of the Conference interfered with the legitimate freedom of the press in India.

Mr. Pradhan appealed to Lord Hardinge to signalise his Viceroyalty by the repeal of the act.

The last Resolution discussed to-day urged the revival of the old village system and to introduce necessary modifications into its constitution with a view to make it an effective unit for the self-governing system of administration.

The Conference adjourned till to-day.

(For first day's proceedings see p. 11 and 12.)

SIKHS IN WAR.

THE KEENESS OF THE YOUNG MEN

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, writes to "The Times":—In a letter to your paper of April 9, Sir George Birdwood quotes as a statement made by me in my "New Armies in Training," and put into the mouth of a Sikh, that the Sikhs "willingly allow of the first place in war being taken by their young men rather than by the old men of the people and nation of their country." This he points out is wholly "contradictory to the traditions and sentiments of the Hindus," for reasons domestic and religious which he explains at some length. The passage to which he refers describes a meeting with a Sikh of a screw-gun battery then waiting in England for orders to go to "this fight which, he understood, was not at all a small fight, but a fight of fights, in which all the world and "our Raj" was engaged. The trouble in India was that all the young men—the mere *jiwans*—wanted to come out at once, which, he said, was manifestly unjust to older men, who had waited so long. However, merit and patience had secured their reward, and the battery was here, and it would do the hot *jiwans* no harm to stay at home, and be zealous at drill until orders came for them in their turn. 'Young men think that everything good in this world is theirs by right, sahib.'"

I suggest that Sir George Birdwood completely misunderstands the meaning of my words.

MISS MARIE LLOYD.

LIBEL ACTION AND MIXED FOSTERS.

An action for libel by Mrs. Matilda Alice Victoria Dillon, better known as Miss Marie Lloyd, against the Charing Cross Kinematograph Theatre and Mr. H. H. Barnet, the manager, was disposed of in the King's Bench Division, London, on April 14.

Mr. Douglas Hogg explained that in August last there appeared in the Strand outside the defendants' theatre a life-size picture of Miss Marie Lloyd, and above and below the picture were the words "White Slave Traffic." It was now explained there were two exhibitions going on, one of performances by Miss Marie Lloyd and one illustrating an episode in the White Slave traffic. Miss Marie Lloyd was deluged with letters from indignant champions and scurrilous enemies.

Both the defendants unreservedly apologised, saying that it was an entire mistake and was unfounded. They explained that an employe had put the posters in such juxtaposition without their knowledge or authority.

It was agreed that £250 should be paid to Miss Lloyd as damages and an agreed sum for costs, and that the defendants' apology should be repeated in court.

Mr. Justice Scrutton assented.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Causes of Antagonism.

The "Madras Times":—As for antagonism between lawabiding sections of the people and the police, it is merely a corollary of police corruption—or, at any rate, of a belief that the police are corrupt. It it were generally recognised that the police are incorrupt upholders of law and order, the law-abiding sections of the community would surely look upon them as their natural protectors. But there is too generally a belief that a policeman is himself a lawbreaker—an emblem of corruption, who is likely to bring trouble upon all who come within his ken; and the law-abiding section of the community, rather than co-operate with him in any business in which he may be engaged, prefer to give him as wide a berth as possible. It is an unfortunate state of things that has grown into being and it is not likely that the souditions will be suddenly reformed. We believe, however, that the poverty of the policeman's wages has a good deal to do with the conditions being as they are, and that reformation will not be arrived at without expense.

Local Self-Government.

The "Hindu":—Indeed, the impression produced by the Resolution is that where there is a restrictive measure suggested by the Commission, the Government of India with the Local Governments, have unhesitatingly accepted it, but where progressive proposals are concerned, the Local Governments are deferred to and their discretion to introduce or withhold changes is left free. For instance, the appointment of non-official presidents of Local Boards was not favoured by the Commission, but in Madras the experiment has been made and has been admitted to be successful. In spite of this, the Madras as well as the Imperial Government adopt the Commission's view and the only reservation made is that "they will have no objection to non-official Chairmen being retained where such exist or appointed where a local Government or Administration desires to make the experiment" we can easily guess how many of them would desire to do so. The Resolution of the Government of India illustrates the truth of the weighty remark made by Sir S. Subramania Aiyar that "the British public might become the most favorable in their attitude towards us. Statesmen might feel very anxious to do every thing in their power for us, but nothing of that kind would avail before the great opposition of the bureaucracy."

Voice of the People.

The "Indian Patriot":—The people must be trusted to manage their own petty law suits, their village reserves, their irrigation channels. The Government are aware of the illiteracy and ignorance of the masses. The Government have made the confession more than once that the subordinates who have to do with the ryots are corrupt and unreliable. The gruesome revelations of the Forest department drove the officials to suggest the formation of the forest panchayets. That was a confession that the true remedy to popular grievances lay in trusting the people. If the rorest punchayats alone can solve the forest grievance, irrigation panchayets alone can solve irrigation grievances. The benumbing influence of the official ought not to come to play. All this will be possible only if the voice of the people is effective. The resolution of the Council ought to be something more than more recommendations to be attended to or ignored at official will; the elected representatives of the people ought to have a majority. The official must be whipped before he would move from his morrings. We cannot get all that we want unless we have a voice in the Government—not the kind of voice that dies away in the official ear, but effective.

Village Panchayats.

The "Madras Mail":—We regret that the Government of India should have dealt so vaguely with the interesting question of the revival and development of Village Panchayats. It is true that local conditions must be carefully studied before anything is done, and that uniformity is quite impossible. But surely something more stimulating could have been produced by the Government of India. It is of high importance, when so much has been done in the higher branches of administration to increase Indian influence and responsibility, that the process of building up from below should be seriously undertaken. It remains to be seen what action the Provincial Governments will take. Some, we fear, will take very little. Yet there is probably no part of India where the germ of the Panchayat is not to be found.

Official and Personal.

We are glad to be able to state that the latest reports from Matheran speak of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta having very greatly improved in health, and being "in excellent spirtsi" His progress continues to be such that his Bombay friends may expect to find him when he returns fully restored to his former health and vigour.

The Viceroy attended the dedication of St. Andrews' new Scottish Church in Simla on Saturday evening. The others present included the Commander-in-Chief, Lady O'Dwyer, Sir Robert Carlyle, Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan and Col. Scott.

Saiyid Muhammad Ali, District and Sessions Judge officiates as second Additional Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow, vice Pandit Kanhaiya Lal on privilege leave.

News has been received in Calcutta that Mr. Clive Le Mesurier, son of the)late Colonel Le Mesurier, has been killed in action in the Persian Gulf. He joined the Indian Army Reserve officers in cavalry in November. He was very popular in the tea-planting circles in Assam and was a keen sportsman. One of his brothers is in Calcutta and another is Major in the army and is with the Allied forces in the Dardanelles.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, May 10, 1915.

THE LUSITANIA.

It would be profitless to waste time in denouncing the latest act of frightfulness performed by a submarine in the Irish Channel,—no doubt the same vessel that sank the Falaba and whose crew laughed and jeered at the drowning women and children. The acts of Germany already perpetrated, as we said recently, have exhausted the language of horror and disgust and it is impossible to find words to express one's feelings in regard to a deed, unsurpassed even in Prussian history for its callous and useless vindictiveness. For it is one of the most significant features of this last outrage that its results are of no military value whatever to the enemy. The cause of Germany has not been advanced one inch by its perpetration. It has not brought her one moment nearer success in the war. She has not inflicted upon England an injury which can have the least possible effect on the progress of the war, so far as England and her Allies are concerned. She has not lessened by a single ton or gun the efficiency of the British Navy. She has not lessened by a single shot or shell,—if the Lusitania carried such cargo,—which cannot easily be replaced, the supply of munitions. She has not robbed the people of England of a single crust of food that they could not do without. She has not delayed for an hour the silent but sure progress of the preparations which are afoot for her doom. She has not caused to relax in any single infinitesimal degree the pressure of the strong hands that grip her by the throat and will surely strangle her. Nor could the brutes who give the orders for these acts of barbarism, or the savages who execute them, ever have hoped that any of these things would thereby be accomplished. It is mere sullen vindictive brute savagery, comparable only to the act of the hooligan who bites the policeman's hand on his way to the station,—not because he hopes to escape, but because he is a beast and he must bite and taste blood to appease his bestial anger.

We have no doubt that there will be some who will argue differently from this,—that this is not the correct psychological reading of an otherwise inexplicable defiance of the whole world. We have, indeed, heard it suggested that the German Government have chosen deliberately to commit an act of provocation against the United States, which the Government of the latter cannot overlook, with the object of bringing another belligerent into the arena against them, in order that they may have an excuse for capitulation which will save the face of their country before the world and its people. That we do not for a moment believe. The sinking of the Lusitania with its 1,900 passengers and crew is merely an incident in the Kaiser's campaign of "frightfulness" and the objects of it are peculiar to the psychology of a race in whom the finer instincts of civilisation are non-existent. They believe in a policy of frightfulness, nothing is too frightful for their finer senses and therefore they do, and will continue to do, the most frightful things their imagination is capable of conceiving; and we must expect their frightfulness to grow in horror as the war proceeds. It is useless to talk of reprisals, because, as a Home contemporary very well puts it, we cannot be a match for brutes in acts of brutality and whatever steps we might decide to take in the form of reprisals the German Government would never have any difficulty in going one, or more probably two, better. And we have to remember the existence of many thousands of hostages of our own people now in German hands. We can but take careful note of these things, as the Premier said, and await the Day of Reckoning. In the meanwhile, the Empire will set its teeth and strive with efforts, again and again renewed, to bring that day of reckoning nearer. And, while we will not stoop to reprisals against prisoners or imitate acts of savagery towards non-combatants, women and babes, we shall use in the battlefield against the enemy those weapons and methods which they use against us. Reprisals of the latter kind are justifiable; those of the other sort should be beneath us, and would save no good purpose. The business of Great Britain and the Allies is now, not only to pursue the war with the utmost vigour and never to lay down their arms until a complete final and crushing victory has been achieved, but to destroy the Empire which has become a horror to the world to dissever permanently a union of states which is based on blood and iron, and to hold them in chains until they have learned a new "kultur." Humanity demands that we should put aside those gracious and conciliatory thoughts, which in the beginning of this cataclysm led us to demand only the crushing of the Prussian domination. We must undo for the German people the work of Bismarck. We must destroy the whole structure and let it be rebuilt of some nobler material than blood and iron.

It is not surprising to learn that the Lusitania outrage has horrified the neutral nations. It is not even surprising that it came as a bombshell to Washington, though to speak frankly the weakness of Washington is largely responsible for the temerity which has sent an Atlantic liner, containing a host of American subjects and some of America's most valued public men, to the bottom of the sea. The United States Government are to blame because they failed to take the right line when Germany first announced her intention of sinking merchant vessels at sight. Had President Wilson's Government then had the foresight to see what would inevitably happen, and the firmness to insist upon respect being paid to international law and usage by the German Navy, they would not now have been placed in a position of infinitely greater embarrassment than would have arisen if they had done at first what they ought to have done and said: "We insist upon your complying with the law of nations. Unless your withdraw your notification and give a solemn undertaking to search every merchant ship, examine its papers and remove the crew and passengers before you sink it, we will regard your notification as an act of war." It is not surprising that, in view of the supine attitude of Mr. Wilson's Government both then and later in their dilatory action regarding the Gulflight. Germany has decided that the United States does not count. Whether she is right in that conclusion remains to be seen. But it is more than probable that Germany has once more miscalculated. American patience is hardly likely to stand the strain of a halting attitude in face of an act which is a deliberate defiance of her international rights, and an outrage on American citizens which is a deliberate act of war.

PROGRESS OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

In the review of the foreign trade of the country for the last official year, which we gave in a recent series of articles, we made it quite plain how far that trade had suffered by reason of the war, and how far owing to the depression in certain trades that had prevailed before its outbreak. Though the economic effects in consequence of the state of European belligerency was great, say about 25 per cent. compared with the preceding year, it is well to bear firmly in mind that the set-back, however prejudicial for the year, was no set-back at all, if we take into account the actual condition of foreign trade as it was just ten years ago. This economic fact is perfectly transparent when we compare the total recorded trade, merchandise and treasury included, in 1904-5 and in 1913-14. In the former year such total imports amounted to £96 millions while in the latter it reached £156 millions or an increase of £60 millions in ten years. Similarly the total exports in 1904-5 came to £116 millions, whereas in 1913-14 they amounted to £170 millions or an increase of £54 millions. Thus the progress of both imports and exports was satisfactory.

If we go a little deeper, however, into a comparative analysis of the trade during the decennium the progress will be seen to be most encouraging, so far as the principal articles of imports and exports are concerned.

Imports (in million £.)

	1904-5	1913-14
Yarn & Piecegoods	25.60	56.00
Metals	6.00	14.50
Machinery	2.78	5.50
Oils	2.21	3.00
Sugar	4.60	10.00

These figures are eloquent in their testimony to the immense strides which the import trade has taken during the ten years ending 1913-14. Turn to the staple merchandise of exports.

Exports (in million £.)

	1904-5	1913-14
Raw Cotton	11.60	27.30
Raw Jute	8.00	20.50
Rice	13.07	32.30
Wheat	11.93	8.80
Seeds	9.73	17.00
Tea	5.64	10.00

These are the statistics of the surplus of agricultural produce which India was able to send to foreign countries during the last 10 years. Every item of this raw produce, save wheat, shows immense progress in values. In the cases of cotton, jute, seeds, rice and tea the values have no doubt been partly enhanced by the higher prices obtained for them but all the same there was a very striking growth quantitatively. That is the measure of the economic effect of our exports, the profits of which by way of increased imports of commodities, specially sugar, metals and piecegoods, are unimpeachable evidence, not to say aught of silver and gold which were also part of the balance of trade in India's favour. Thus the exports, even more than the imports, are silently eloquent of India's progress as far as agricultural produce is concerned.

Notes of the Day.

Japan and China.

The Chino-Japanese crisis was of very brief duration after all. It seems clear now that China has submitted to Japan's modified demands with one exception and Japan has agreed to the exception. So the deadlock is over, and we can breathe again! The settlement is very satisfactory and it would be much more so if anyone knew a little more of what it was all about. We talk about Japan's modified demands and China's exception,—at least the telegrams do,—but nobody yet knows what the original demands were and what the modifications are and what the exception is. But it does, at least, appear that Japan has asserted a sort of guardianship over China, and by successfully negotiating the Western Powers out of the field has brought into being a Monroe doctrine of the Far East. For the rest, we think it may be assumed, that, as we suggested was the case on Saturday, Japan has followed the advice and accepted the suggestions of Great Britain in the qualification of her original demands, thus saving herself from a possible collision with the United States, on which the German intriguers were counting. In fact, it is not unlikely that the Lusitania incident was timed to occur at a moment when the United States was expected to be otherwise engaged. But, fortunately, things have happened differently.

Serbo-Bulgarian Relations.

The Balkan War was provoked by a frontier incident and moreover in it the major rôle was played by comitadjis or brigands. There are places in Europe within easy hail of civilisation which still retain their brigands with a regular propaganda of rapine, murder and incendiarism, and there are also seemingly peace-loving citizens who not only connive at depredations but extend every assistance to the public enemy. Among such places the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier is *sans pareil*. The relations between the two Balkan States were never good, and the recent Graeco-Serbian victory, plus the present activities of Servia, which must result in her acquisition of further territories, have only served to accentuate the ever-existent *demente*. Though Serbia is our ally, Bulgaria is not our enemy and the chances of her becoming it are extremely remote.

A Satisfactory Sign.

It would be hard to ascribe the verdict of guilty to either side, and most probably the frontier incident is the work of German *agénts provocateurs*, who have been very much in evidence in Sofia of late. Happily the intervention of the Tsar seems to have avoided a contretemps, and if the incident was the work of German diplomacy, then it is significant and gratifying that the Russian monarch has been able to prevent what the Kaiser desired to achieve. The two Governments, whose reports of the incident have been very conflicting, have decided, under pressure from Petrograd, to appoint a mixed Commission of Enquiry. It is to be sincerely hoped in the interests of all concerned, and especially in those of Bulgaria, that the advice of the Conference will be acted on and the spark removed from the magazine.

Mr. Henry James on the War.

One of the effects of the war in England has been the unusual activity with which most of the minor writers have hastened to pour their thoughts on the war into the press. The greater minds alone have as a rule kept their dignified silence in the presence of this awful carnage,—broken only when expression became the necessity of their soul. Mr. Henry James, has thus, at last, allowed himself to be interviewed. The lucky journalist was a representative of the "New York Times." The interview took place in connection with the work of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps in France, whose Chairman Mr. Henry James to his professedly great surprise, found himself to be immediately on the outbreak of the war. "Personally," said Mr. James, "I feel so strongly on everything that the war has brought into question for the Anglo-Saxon peoples that humorous detachment of any other thinness or tepidity of mind on the subject affects me as vulgar impiety, not to say as rank blasphemy; our whole race tension became for me a sublimely conscious thing from the moment Germany flung at us all her explanation of her pounce upon Belgium for massacre and ravage in the form of the most insolent, 'Because I choose to damn you all!' recorded in history." But in the pretension to smashing world rule by a single people, in virtue of a monopoly of every title, every gift and every right Mr. James sees a grotesqueness rather than any cause for alarm. More than this, he sees that the Prussian aggression, if "hideously successful" in Europe would proceed to apply itself to the American side of the world and he, therefore, asks how one cannot feel "that the Allies are fighting to the death for the soul and the purpose and the future that are in us (the Americans), for the defence of every ideal that has most guided our growth and that most assures our unity."

Japanese Trade with India.

From the statistics of Japanese trade with Calcutta, which have just been published, it would appear that Japan has taken full advantage of the war and the consequent embroilment, of the majority of the industrial nations of the West. As soon as the war started she at once sent a commercial representative to India fully to develop her trade and that she has been more than successful is apparent from the figures which are now out. It must be remembered that German and Japanese goods are on a par, as far as quality is concerned, the prices being in favour of the latter generally. Taking matches, for which India is almost solely dependent on foreign countries, although there is so much scope for their manufacture in India, the imports from Japan have nearly doubled during the eight months of the war period. They cannot, of course, be compared to Norwegian or Austrian matches, but still they supply the want to some extent. In glass beads and imitation pearls again she has doubled her figure for the previous year; Austria-Hungary was the chief exporter of these goods to India formerly. Beer she has sent to the tune of 33,000 gallons as compared with 586 gallons in the year previous. Here she has collared the German market. One would think that motor-car accessories were the last things that one would resort to Japan for, but more than a lakh's worth of these have been dumped into India. As far as India is concerned the sole activity is confined to academical report-writing on the possibilities and probabilities of development or otherwise of certain trades, and then filing them.

"Asiaticus" on Gokhale.

In paying a grudging tribute to the late Mr. Gokhale, "Asiaticus" in the April number of the "National Review" plays his usual rôle. It is not altogether surprising that while representative British statesmen and public men have spoken in most appreciative terms of Mr. Gokhale and his life work, "Asiaticus" should be true to his habit of "damning with faint praise." But his praise would not be worthy of notice, were it not for the fact that it is used for the purpose of making malicious insinuations with the object of misleading the British public as to the true state of political progress in India. "Gokhale" he says, "was not quite the great statesman that some of his admirers have now pronounced him to be. He lacked the right strength of mind which seems an inseparable accompaniment of modern statesmanship. One always, in talking to him, found oneself wondering whether he would have ever made a good administrator. He had not the political capacity of Bonnerjee, the first President of the National Congress. His mind did not move with the same sweep as that of Ranade, his guru. He lacked that masterfulness which has so long enabled Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to dominate his occasionally unruly followers in Bombay, exactly as more than one English Prime Minister of our time has on occasion knocked the heads of his Cabinet together." But the measure of praise which "Asiaticus" is willing to allow can be judged from his ironic statement that "Gokhale filled a larger place in India than any of his contemporaries" and the inference which he is determined to draw that "the truth is that no really great man has emerged upon the Indian stage since India turned her attention to domestic politics." All roads lead to that conclusion with critics of the "Asiaticus" party.

A Brutal Jehu.

A correspondent writes:—While indulging in an after dinner constitutional the other night, two Europeans beheld a sight that was both novel and cruel in the extreme. In the vicinity of the Sailors' Home a gharrywalla was seen mercilessly belabouring his horse. Enquiry elicited the fact that he was venting his spite and disappointment on the poor animal because, as he alleged, some sailors had paid him less than his due fare. He apparently felt that this form of retaliation for his loss was perfectly justified, because he advanced the theory of underpayment as sufficient ground for his action. The fact that the proceeding was a brutally cruel one did not appeal to him. Some relief to his own feelings did! The witnesses to this unpleasant sight boarded the gharry and ordered him to drive to the Police Station. Here a complaint was lodged and the case was heard the next morning before the Honorary Magistrates' sitting at the Presidency Police Court, who fined the offender rupees seven. This was not a very heavy punishment for a man who ought to have been sent to jail, and it is to be hoped that the unfortunate animal did not receive further punishment in retaliation at the hands of the gharrywalla. What a blessing it would be for the gharry horses of Bombay if the public followed the example of these two humanitarians and took action in similar cases. The lot of a gharry-horse in Bombay is not a happy one. In most cases the "points" of a horse are clearly discernible, affording strong presumption of under-feeding. When these noble animals arrive from the sun-kissed plains of Arabia, they are spirited and in perfect condition, but a few short months of service between the shafts of a Bombay gharry completely changes their condition and they are then a closer approach to a towel-horse than the grand animals they should remain.

April's Charms.

When April scatters coins of primrose gold
Among the copper leaves in thickets old,
And singing skylarks from the meadows rise,
To twinkle like black stars in sunny skies;

When I can hear the small woodpecker ring
Time on a tree for all the birds that sing;
And hear the pleasant cuckoo, loud and long—
The simple bird that thinks two notes a song;

When I can hear the woodland brook, that could
Not drawn a babe, with all his threatening mood;
Upon whose banks the violets make their home,
And let a few small strawberry blossoms come:

When I go forth on such a pleasant day,
One breath outdoors takes all my care away;
It goes like heavy smoke, when flames take hold
Of wood that's green, and fills a grate with gold.

W. H. DAVIES, in "The Nation."

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

OVER 1,500 LOST IN LUSITANIA.

EXCITEMENT IN AMERICA.

CHINO-JAPANESE SITUATION EASIER.

ONLY ONE NARROWS FORT HOLDING OUT

The Cunard Liner Lusitania was torpedoed off the Old Head of Kinsale, and out of a total of 2,160 souls on board, only 658 are reported to have been saved. Some of the passengers on deck saw the submarine fire two torpedos from a range of about half a mile. The survivors were landed at Queenstown, the wounded being sent to hospital.

Intense excitement prevailed on the New York Stock Exchange where the news came like a bombshell, and there was a general fall in prices. The opinion in official circles at Washington is, that the position is extremely grave.

Japan has presented an ultimatum to China, but Reuter learns Japan has agreed to China's outstanding proposal, and settlement is practically certain. Reuter also learns that Japan's last Note to China further modified the original proposals, and the Japanese Minister in Peking will again do his utmost to secure a peaceful solution.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Mytelene correspondent states that the Allied Fleet is bombarding Fort Nagara, the only one in the Narrows still holding out. A landing has been effected between Suandere and Killed Bahr, and the heights commanding the latter have been occupied.

Sir John French reports that the enemy have started a violent attack between Ypres and Poelcapelle, and between Ypres and Menin, preceded by a heavy bombardment. Fighting continues and counter-attacks are proceeding.

The fighting in Galicia between the Vistula and the Carpathians continues most desperately, and has assumed the character of a great battle. Several German Army Corps have arrived in Galicia.

LIQUOR TAXES DROPPED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

It is understood that the liquor taxes will be dropped.

LATER.

Mr. Lloyd George announces the withdrawal of beer and wine duties and the prohibition of the sale of spirits under three years of age.

SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA.

GRAVE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.

LUSITANIA TORPEDOED.

GREAT CUNARD LINER SUNK.

2,160 SOULS ON BOARD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

A telegram from Queenstown states that the Cunard liner 'Lusitania has been torpedoed and sunk off the Old Head of Kinsale. Assistance has been sent.

LATER.

An official statement by the Cunard Company says the Lusitania was sunk at 2-33 in the afternoon. There is no word of passengers or crew, who totalled one thousand nine hundred.

CUNARD COMPANY'S HOPES.

LONDON, May 7, 8-30 p.m.

The Cunard Company has great hopes that many lives have been saved.

THE PASSENGERS' LIST.

LONDON, May 7, 8-40 p.m.

The following comprised the Lusitania's passengers:—

First-class 290; second-class 662, third-class 361. The crew numbered 665.

The Admiral at Queenstown immediately sent assistance to the Lusitania. He despatched four vessels, five trawlers, a tug and a lifeboat. It is known that the liner had lifeboats over the side.

GREAT STEAMER SINKS IN TWENTY MINUTES.

LONDON, May 7, 9-20 p.m.

The Lusitania was seen to be in difficulties at 2-12 and completely disappeared at 2-33. Twenty of the Lusitania's boats were seen on the spot also sixteen other boats.

The liner wirelessed "Come immediately. Have big list."

TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

LONDON, May 7, 11-15 p.m.

The Lusitania was sunk without warning. A number of boats are now making for the coast.

A JOURNALIST'S NARRATIVE.

LONDON, May 8, 6-10 a.m.

Mr. Cowper, a Toronto journalist, interviewed at Queenstown said that a sharp lookout was kept as the Lusitania was approaching Ireland. He was chatting with a friend at about two o'clock and just caught a glimpse of the conning tower of a submarine a thousand yards distant. He remarked on the circumstance to friends and then saw the track of a torpedo.

The Lusitania was struck forward and a loud explosion occurred. Portions of the splintered hull flew into the air and shortly afterwards another torpedo struck the Lusitania which began to list to starboard. The crew immediately proceeded to get passengers into boats. Everything was orderly.

A six year old girl appealed to Mr. Cowper to save her and he put her into a boat. He was afraid that her parents were lost. Mr. Cowper got into the last boat. Some of the boats could not be launched owing to the vessel's list and had to be cut away as the vesse' was sinking. There were many women among second class passengers and about forty children under a year old.

The Lusitania which has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, though nearly seven years old, was one of the most popular of the Cunard service between Liverpool and New York. She has been described as a veritable floating palace, and was fitted up with the most luxurious appointments for the cross-Atlantic traffic. The Lusitania was completed in August 1907 and was built to the order of the Cunard Company by Messrs. J. Brown & Co. of Glasgow. She had a gross tonnage of 31,550 tons, a length between perpendiculars of 762.2 feet: breadth 87.8 feet: and a depth of 56.6 feet. The promenade deck was no less than 718 feet long. The Lusitania was not the largest liner afloat, both the Olympic and Aquitania being of greater tonnage, while the Titanic, which struck an iceberg and foundered on April 14th 1912, had a further displacement of 14,779 tons, was 90.3 feet longer, and 4.7 feet broader than the Lusitania.

The Old Head of Kinsale is a point on the south coast of Ireland, near Cork. It is a prominent headland, 230 feet high, and upon it stands a lighthouse which is visible at sea 21 miles away. The harbour of Kinsale is landlocked and about two miles long and half a mile broad. The town is an ancient seaport and still has large fisheries.

SUGAR SHORTAGE IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, May 7.

The Premier is informed that the stocks of sugar in Sydney and Melbourne will probably be exhausted by the end of July and it will be necessary to import sugar from Java. The shortage is due to drought.

1502 DEAD OR MISSING.

PATHETIC SCENES AT CUNARD OFFICE.

NEUTRALS HORRIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 8.

Some passengers on deck on the Lusitania saw the submarine some half a mile away fire two torpedoes.

There were pathetic scenes at the Cunard offices when relatives and friends realised that there were 1,502 dead or missing.

France is overcome with anger at such a colossal murder and neutral countries are horrified at the outrage, which they say will cost Germany dear.

The Admiralty announces that the newspaper report that the Lusitania was armed is wholly false.

Further forty-five survivors have arrived at Queenstown, making the dead and missing 1,457.

MANY KILLED BY TORPEDOES

SOME WELL-KNOWN PERSONAGES ON BOARD.

LONDON, May 8, 6-10 a.m.

Though precise figures are hitherto not available, it is now certain that fewer than six hundred have been saved from the Lusitania. It is reported that the millionaire, Mr. A. Vanderbilt, has been drowned. Other prominent personages on board included Mr. Charles Frohman, the impresario, Mr. Foster Stackhouse, the explorer, Mr. Herbert Stone, son of the Manager of the Associated Press of America, and Mr. D. A. Thomas, the Welsh coalowner. The survivors state that many passengers were killed and injured by torpedoes.

658 SURVIVORS

MOST OF THE OFFICERS PERISHED.

LONDON, May 8, 7-25 a.m.

The Press Bureau announces that altogether there are 658 survivors from the Lusitania. Forty-five bodies have been landed out of a total on board of 2,160.

It is unofficially reported that twenty-two died at Queenstown after being landed. Most of the officers perished except Captain Turner.

LITTLE HOPE OF FURTHER SURVIVORS.

LONDON, May 8.

The gravest fears are entertained that the deaths have occurred of the distinguished Americans Vanderbilt and Pearson, millionaires, Forman and Hubbard, authors, Frohman, the theatrical manager, and Stone, the publisher.

The Admiralty says that the number of survivors already given is approximately correct and there is little hope that there are further survivors.

SURVIVORS LANDED AT QUEENSTOWN

LONDON, May 8, 2-25 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that survivors of the Lusitania are being landed at Queenstown. The wounded have been sent to hospitals.

LONDON, May 8, 2-30 a.m.

An Admiralty despatch from Queenstown says that between five-hundred and six-hundred survivors of the Lusitania have been landed. Many are hospital cases. Several have died. A number of passengers have landed at Kinsale.

ELEVEN SURVIVORS LANDED AT KINSALE.

LONDON, May 8, 3-50 a.m.

The Admiralty announced that only eleven survivors of the Lusitania have been landed at Kinsale.

GRATITUDE TO DOMINIONS AND INDIA

BRITISH PEOPLE'S APPRECIATION

A meeting will be had at Guildhall on the 19th inst., when Mr. Asquith will move, and Mr. Bonar Law second, a resolution expressing the British people's abiding gratitude to the Dominions and India for their unparalleled services in the struggle for liberty and justice.

GRAVE SITUATION AT WASHINGTON.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

GENERAL FALL IN PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 8.

The opinion in official circles to-day is that the position is extremely grave.

NEW YORK, May 8.

Intense excitement was caused on the Stock Exchange as the result of the Lusitania and there was a general fall in prices.

The news came as a bombshell to Washington, where the officials are keenly anxious to know whether American lives have been lost.

REQUEST FOR A REPORT.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR COOLNESS.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

The American Government is requesting its Ambassador in Berlin to ask Germany for a report on the facts of the sinking of the Lusitania.

In spite of the President's appeal for coolness the officials are privately of opinion that the situation is very grave.

EVERLASTING INFAMY.

WORLD'S CONDEMNATION OF GERMANY.

LONDON, May 9.

Telegrams have been received from all over the world declaring that the sinking of the Lusitania is an everlasting infamy.

The American Press is particularly scathing, and says that Germany ought not to be left a moment in doubt how civilisation regards this wholesale murder.

The Italian newspapers characterise the sinking of the ship as the most atrocious episode of the war.

A telegram from Ottawa states that Sir George Foster, the acting Premier, says the sinking stamps Germany as an outlaw among nations.

TWO LIVERPOOL BOATS SUNK

CREWS ALL SAVED.

LONDON, May 7.

A submarine has sunk the Liverpool steamer Candidate in the Irish Sea without warning. One boat was swamped but all were saved, although the submarine rendered no assistance.

A submarine has also sunk the steamer Centurion, Liverpool for South Africa, in the Irish Sea. All were saved.

The net tonnage of the Candidate was 3,826. She was built in 1906 and belonged to the Charente S. S. Co. Ld.

The Centurion's net tonnage was 3,854. She was built in 1906 and belonged to the same Company as the Candidate.

WILSON LINER SUNK,

LONDON, May 8.

The German submarine U39 has sunk the Wilson liner Truro off the Scottish coast.

The crew were saved.

The Truro was a small vessel of 836 tons. She was built in 1898.

ONE WEEK OF THE BLOCKADE.

LONDON, May 9.

The admiralty announces that German submarines, during the week ending May 5th., sank five British merchantmen, of a total tonnage of 11,000, and sixteen fishing vessels, of a total tonnage of 9,000.

The total arrivals and sailings to and from British ports during that week were 1,604.

TRADE RETURNS FOR APRIL.

LONDON, May 7.

Imports for April show an increase of twelve millions, and exports a decrease of seven and a half millions.

Imports show an increase in food, drink and tobacco of £7,584,899 and raw cotton £2,626,425 and a decrease in wool of £783,391.

Exports show a decrease in manufactured cotton of £2,796,473 and an increase in wool of £546,196.

CHINO-JAPANESE CRISIS

ULTIMATUM PRESENTED BY JAPAN.

CHINA ANXIOUS TO ARRANGE MATTERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, May 7.

An ultimatum has been presented to China and reply demanded within forty-eight hours.

It is understood in Tokio that China has expressed a desire to come to an arrangement avoiding a rupture.

A telegram from Peking says following upon the firm demand of the Japanese Minister, China offered to yield practically everything, making only one proposal regarding the Japanese demands.

SETTLEMENT PRACTICALLY CERTAIN.

JAPAN MODIFIES ORIGINAL PROPOSALS

LONDON, May 7.

Reuter's learns that Japan has agreed to China's outstanding proposal and settlement is practically certain.

Reuter learns also that Japan's last Note to China further modified the original proposals, and the Japanese Minister in Peking will again do his utmost to secure a peaceful solution.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

RESUME OF RECENT EVENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 8.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State:—

A Russian communiqué shows that the Russians are retiring at some parts of the lines in Western Galicia between the Carpathians and the Vistula. The Germans have brought up eastward from Cracow very large armies and flung them on the Russian lines in a massed formation Before this onslaught some Russian units had to retire and after obstinate fighting withdrew to the second line of fortification.

In Eastern Galicia in the direction of Stry the Russians maintained their position against the Austrian flanking attack.

From the Baltic provinces nothing further is reported of the German move and the Russians are advancing successfully in the region of Rossieny.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

In the West the Germans have gained a footing on Hill 60, south-east of Ypres, by the extensive use of poisonous gases, favoured by the weather. An eye-witness in a British headquarters describes the use of these gases on other occasions. On 2nd May the Germans launched a dense cloud of suffocating vapour from the trenches and our front trenches were rendered untenable. The gas looked like a great reddish cloud. We had to evacuate the trenches temporarily, but eventually reoccupied and re-established the line in the original position.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

The French report considerable successes in Alsace where another hill has been captured and a nearer approach made for Metzeral.

A telegram from Berlin received in Copenhagen describes the situation in Austria and Italy as extremely serious. War is expected to be declared any hour.

SIMLA, May 9.

A Russian communique says that the battle between the Vistula and the Carpathians continued yesterday with great obstinacy covered by a heavy artillery fire. The enemy continued concentrating their forces on the right bank of the Dunajec and directed main efforts towards Beicz and Jaslo.

A German communique claims that the Germans not only forced the crossing over the river Visloka at several points but firmly put hands on the Dukla Pass and the road to it.

The Austrians assert that Tarnow is in their hands. Towards Stry the Russians have developed success. In the Baltic provinces skirmishes resulted favourably for the Russians. In North Poland there were attacks and counter-attacks without much change of position. On the left bank of the Vistula there is all quiet.

General Botha occupied the important railway junction Karibib, 115 miles from Swakopmund, and expects to occupy Windhuk very soon. The Union forces operating north and south are now approaching one another along the railway.

EAST INDIA RAILWAY LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

Tenders have been invited for an East India Railway loan of £3,500,000 at four and half percent at 99.

FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

ENEMY START VIOLENT ATTACK.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 8.

Sir John French's communiqué says fighting continues south-west of Ypres. There is no material change.

We recovered a trench which we lost the day before.

The enemy have started a violent attack between Ypres and Poelcapelle and between Ypres and Menin, preceded by a heavy bombardment.

Fighting continues and counter-attacks are proceeding.

PROGRESS IN ALSACE.

ARTILLERY DUELS ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

PARIS, May 8.

The evening communiqué reports artillery duels along the whole front.

A French battalion rushed a strong German work west of Lens.

Three German attacks in Bois le Prestre were abruptly stopped.

The French have progressed nearly a kilometre on the right bank of the Fecht, in the direction of Metzeral.

ATTACK AT BAGATELLE FAILS

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUELS

PARIS, May 7.

The communiqué says a German attack at Bagatelle completely failed.

On the rest of the front, notably Northward of the Ypres region and at Vauquois, violent artillery duels are taking place.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED

ARTILLERY DUELS ON THE MEUSE.

PARIS, May 8.

Last evening's communiqué said:—

Two minor German attacks on Thursday night west of Peronne and on Beau Sejour in Champagne were repulsed by fusillade and bayonet.

Bad weather prevented an action this morning. There was merely an artillery duel in the afternoon, which was particularly violent on the heights of the Meuse.

ATTACK ON BRITISH REPULSED.

ENEMY SUFFERS HEAVY LOSSES.

PARIS, May 8.

The communiqué says:—The Germans violently attacked the British near Saint Julien, but were repulsed, suffering heavy losses.

The British retook more trenches on Hill 60.

STEADINESS OF INDIAN TROOPS

BRAVE BATTALION OF PATHANS.

LONDON, May 6.

A narrative has been published which pays tributes to the steadiness of the Indian troops.

It says that a battalion of Pathans after a forced march were advancing along a road towards the front when a shell burst in their middle, killing and wounding sixteen.

The survivors did not move but simply closed up and marched on and immediately entered into action.

They advanced across twelve hundred yards of open ground under a murderous fire. One of their English officers was hit four times but continued to lead his men until he fell riddled with bullets from a machine gun.

WASTAGE IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

POISONOUS GAS STIMULATES RECRUITING.

CALCUTTA, May 9.

The London correspondent of the "Statesman" in a special cable quotes Colonel Maude in the "Evening Standard" that German wastage is now considerably greater than 200,000 per month. So long as the enemy continues to play into our hands by reckless expenditure of men no general advance is likely.

The use of poison has stiffened the Allies and stimulated recruiting.

French heavy guns bombarding Metz lines are capable of making short work even of armoured cupolas.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

THE NARROWS ALMOST FORCED.

ONLY ONE FORT HOLDING OUT.

ALLIES BOMBARDING NAGARA

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 8.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Mytelene correspondent states that the fleet is bombarding Fort Nagara the only one in the Narrows still holding out.

A landing has been effected between Guandere and Killid Bahr and the heights commanding the latter have been occupied.

A SUCCESSFUL DIVERSION.

PARIS, May 8.

It is officially explained that the French landing at Kumkale was a diversion which was completely successful. The French re-embarked during the night of April 26th.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE WAR.

PREMIER'S SON WOUNDED.

LONDON, May 8.

At a dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund Mr. Lloyd George mentioned that the son of Mr. Asquith had been severely wounded in the Dardanelles.

Mr. Lloyd George said he was often asked how long the war would last. He could only reply in the words of Abraham Lincoln:—"Not till the object has been attained." Mr. Lloyd George hoped under God that it would not end before then. The supreme object of the war was the freedom of Europe and the overthrow of Prussian military ambition to dominate the world. It would cost Europe a ghastly price, of which we must be prepared to pay our share or fall for ever into degrading vassalage. Hundreds of thousands of our soldiers were doing their duty and there were two-million more equally gallant.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN GALICIA.

GREAT BATTLE RAGING.

PETROGRAD, May 8.

A communiqué says:—The fighting in Galicia between the Vistula and the Carpathians continues most desperately and has assumed the character of a great battle.

Several German Army Corps have arrived in Galicia.

The Russians are following up their successes in the direction of Mlawa and pressing the Germans in the region of Mitau.

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF LIBAU.

A BERLIN COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, May 8.

A Berlin communiqué claims that the Germans have occupied Libau.

THE GERMAN "RAID."

RUSSIANS NOT DISTURBED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 7.

The following has been received in Simla from England:—

The German raid into the Baltic Provinces does not disturb the Russians.

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent says the whole force consists of three brigades of cavalry, and one brigade of infantry. The "Russki Invalid" says there appears to be not sufficient reasons for disturbing the plans based on grounds of strategical consideration on account of such raid, more especially as troops from the Petrograd district can easily cope with it.

HOME RACING.

JUBILEE HANDICAP.

LONDON, May 8.

The following is the result of the Jubilee Handicap:—

DIADUMENOS	1
WRACK	2
JANIUS	3

Fifteen ran.

Won by a head, a short head between second and third.

Betting: 100 to 30 against Diadumenos, 10 to 1 against Wrack, (?) to 1 against Janius.

ASCOT RACE PROGRAMME REDUCED

LONDON, May, 8.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Ascot programme has been reduced to three days. All handicaps, the gold vase, the Furnhill stakes and other races have been dropped.

INDEPENDENCE OF HOLLAND.

DANGERS FROM A VICTORIOUS GERMANY.

DUTCH PAPER'S REMARKABL ARTICLE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

AMSTERDAM, May 8.

The "Telegraaf" publishes a remarkable leading article emphasising the dangers to the Netherlands from a victorious Germany. That would mean that Dutch independence was ended. "We must unceasingly remind the Dutch people that Germany desires a place in the North Sea."

The paper bitterly complains that the neutrality of Holland has become the aim in itself regardless of independence. The victory of the Allies is alone the best guarantee of Dutch independence.

The "Telegraaf" demands a strong Holland armed to the teeth and ready to suffer the worst for her honour and dignity.

GERMANY CONCILIATES HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, May 7.

A Berlin telegram to the "Handelsblad" states that Germany and Holland have reached an agreement over the sinking of the steamer Katwyk.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 5.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain H. M. Spencer, Seaforths.

Second-Lieut. A. D. Coates, Fourth Londons.

Lieut. H. Q. Irwin, Connaught Rangers.

Second-Lieut. D. E. Hooper, Connaught Rangers.

Second-Lieut. F. Lynch, Connaught Rangers.

BELIEVED KILLED.

Major K. Arbuthnot, Seaforths.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTER KILLED.

Second-Lieut. R. Rottmann, East Surreys.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. L. Aveling, Connaughts.

Lieut. A. Burness, Seaforths.

Second-Lieut. A. I. Cameron, Seaforths.

Captain W. F. Coates, Royal Fusiliers.

LONDON, May 5.

WOUNDED.

Major S. J. Murray, Connaught Rangers.

CAPTAINS.

T. F. Foster and G. Callaghan, Connaught Rangers; N. North, Northumberland Fusiliers; W. Watson, Border Regiment; J. A. Morrison, Grenadiers; W. Moore, Fourth Londons.

LIEUTENANTS.

G. Brook, Connaught Rangers, P. Stedman, Fourth Londons; L. Chvt, North Staffords; J. H. Brough, Middlesex; M. Whithwell, South Midland Engineers, F. B. Lawson, Sherwoods; E. W. Ffrench, Artillery; Quartermasters R. Holl way, Northumberland Fusiliers and S. Downing, Devons.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS.

H. Deans and W. R. Gaskell, Scottish Borderers; F. Coffin and J. R. Pyper, Fourth Londons; H. Morgan, Artillery; A. C. Haines, Dublin Fusiliers; A. S. Beard, Connaught Rangers; W. C. Fenton, West Ridings; J. Kingscote, Oxfordshire Yeomanry; A. Lowther, Suffolks; E. F Wyatt, South Lancashires.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. R. C. C. Campbell, Scottish Borderers and not; Lieut. A. C. Campbell, same regiment.

WOUNDED.

Major J. Griffin, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant S. del Court, Middlesex.

Captain A. Whatman, Suffolks.

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. R. Wilson, Royal Scots.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. O. Hume, Border Regiment.

Major W. H. McAlester, Scottish Borderers.

Major A. McDonald, Royal Scots.

Major A. Beckwith, Hampshires.

Captain C. Bromley, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Captain E. A. Molesworth, Dublin Fusiliers.

Captain E. P. Amphlett, Worcesters.

Lieutenant P. D. Booth, Artillery.

Lieutenant J. V. Bridges, Worcesters.

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant E. Darwin, Yorkshires.

Second-Lieutenant T. Dooley, Leicesters

Second-Lieutenant T. Garfit, Durham Light Infantry.

Second-Lieutenant R. Pierson, Essex.

Second-Lieutenant C. Stead, Middlesex.

Second-Lieutenant J W. Maynard, King's Royal Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant E. M. Webb, King's Royal Rifles.

KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Major G. C. Brooke, Border Regiment.
Major J. H. Deane, Hampshires.
Major J. H. Pattisson, Artillery.
Captain S. Muriel, Border Regiment.
Captain R. Head, Border Regiment.
Captain A. D. Ray, Worcetsers.
Captain G. N. Walford, Artillery.
Captain W. D. Hepburn, Royal Scots.
Captain M. Girardot, Essex.
Captain F. K. Leslie, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant J. Scudamore, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant R .E. G. de Trafford, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant C. Pakenham, Hampshires.
Lieutenant F. Cadge, Essex.
Lieut. R. B. Taylor, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant E. D. Taylor, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant W. M. Gilliland, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. Howard, Hampshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Lieutenant A. Kerr, Royal Scots.

KILLED.

Captain G. H. Wade, Argyll and Sutherlands.

LIEUTENANTS.

J. Y. Barr, W. Falconer, A. G. Moir, J. Sherriff, all Argyll and Sutherlands, C. S. French, Dublins, D. A. Lumsden, Liverpools, A. J. Millar, Irish Fusiliers.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

C. Peel, E. M. Salvesen, F. Sparrow, W. White, all Dublins, E. H. Banks, Cheshires, A. S. Burn, Gordons, C. G. Butcher, Dorsets F. Croucher,-West Kents, J. A. Mcintosh, Highland L. I. and T. Wright, Berkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenants J. F. Glass, Seaforths, J. H. C. Roberts, Dorsets.

CASUALTIES IN MEDITERRANEAN.

KILLED.

CAPTAINS.

W. Higginson, Dublins, T. Maunsell, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Lieutenant A. J. N. Thomas, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Second Lieutenants. E. Clark and A. M. Porter, both Lancashire Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut.-Colonel R. O. Hume, Border Regt.
Captain P. C. Chapman, Artillery.
Lieutenant C. L. Boxall, Hampshires.
Second.-Lieut. C. Cousins, Essex.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 7.

The following casualties in the Mediterranean are announced:—

WOUNDED.

CAPTAINS.

W. Pyke, C. Ridings and Hammond Smith, Inniskilling Fusiliers; R. Haworth, Lancashire Fusiliers; W. A. B. Daniell. Royal Fusiliers; J. R. Grove, Dublins; E. Kerans, Worcesters; F. H. Le Mesurier, Border Regiment; F. Moore, Royal Fusiliers.

LIEUTENANTS.

H. Gordon and T. Mostyn, Worcesters; E. W. Raymond and M. Reilly, Inniskilling Fusiliers; L. Boustead, Dublins; H. H. Cripps, Royal Fusiliers; G. P. Cox, Essex; G. C. May, Border Regiment; D. Sillars, Royal Scots; R. Spencer Smith, Hampshires.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS.

R. P. Lord and H. Parker, Hampshires; W. Clague and J. Dinwiddie, Border Regiment; J. L. Gunn and G. O. Sutherland, Royal Scots; G. Needham, L. Seckham and J. S. Williamson, Lancashire Fusiliers; J. Entwistle, H. James, E. C. Malone and J. Mervyn, Worcesters; H. A. Brown, Munsters; J. Gammell, Artillery; C. Godsland, Inniskilling Fusiliers; H. Nevile, South Wales Borderers; G. Ramsay, Engineers; J. Redpath, Scottish Borderers.

MISSING.

LIEUTENANTS.

W. E. Turnbull, Royal Scots; C. Wythes, Worcesters.

Second-Lieutenant W. B. Hislop, Royal Scots.

LONDON, May 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

LIEUT.-COLONELS.

A. Loveband, Dublins; R. Vandeleur, Seaforths.

MAJORS.

E. Beall, Liverpools; H. J. Ellis, Engineers; R. D. Johnson, Dublins; R. E. Martin Leicesters; J. R. White, Engineers.

CAPTAINS.

O. Fane, Artillery; R. Otter, Fifth Londons; M. Rawlence, Engineers; G. Heath, Cheshires; B. Sharp, East Yorkshires; L. Soltau-Symons, Durhams.

LIEUTENANTS

V. Gloag, Durhams, A. Hulton, Army Service Corps; B. Lousada, York and Lancasters; W. A. Thorne, Lancaster Regiment; V. Walrond, Artillery; O. Wood, Suffolks.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS.

G. Dibdin, F. C. Green, C. Hay-Webb, G. H. Kemp, G Loverock, all Artillery; H. C. Beard, Fifth Londons; J. B. Browne, 16th Lancers; J. G. Clayton, Dorsets; E. H. Clifford, Engineers; W. G. Cochrane, Royal Scots; J. Evans, Monmouths; H. Gordon, Scottish Borderers; S. Hellyer, East Yorkshires; G Richardson, Cheshires; H. Sladden, Yorkshire L. I; J. K. Stead, Yorkshire Regiment; A Wheeler-Holohan, 12th Londons.

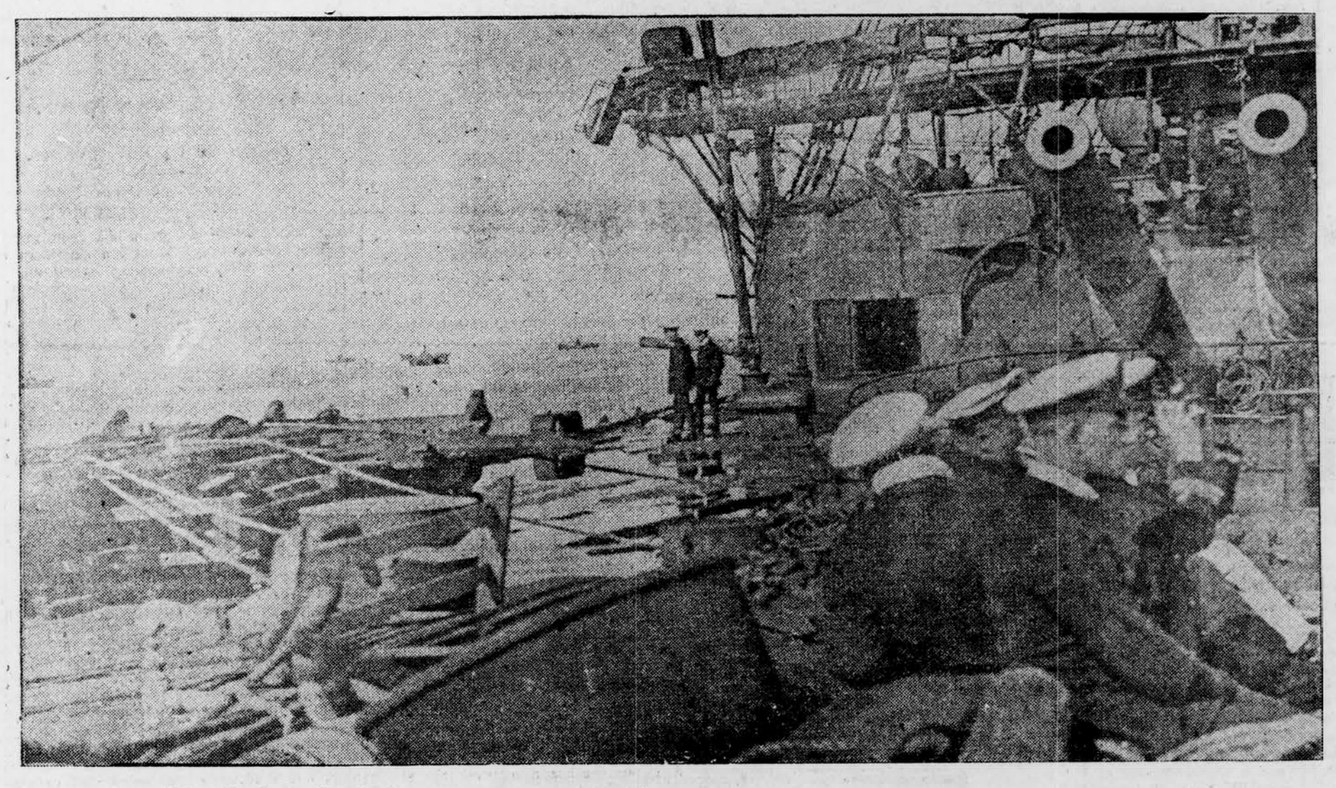
MISSING.

Major A. C. Ruston, middlesex.
Captain D. S. Crosbie, Flying Corps.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Lt. J. H. Brough, Middlesex.

ATTACK ON THE DARDANELLES.



Reproduced from "The Manchester Guardian."

A LULL IN THE OPERATIONS WHILE THE MINE-SWEEPERS SWEEP A FRESH SAFETY ZONE.

HOSPITAL SHIP BENGALI.

NAMING CEREMONY PERFORMED BY LORD CARMICHAEL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 9.

At the Prinsep's Ghat yesterday afternoon Lord Carmichael performed the naming ceremony of the Bengal Ambulance Corps hospitalship, Bengali. He read a telegram from the Viceroy conveying thanks on behalf of the King-Emperor to Bengal for the gift (cheers). The young men who had volunteered, said the Governor, were showing their devotion to Bengal, which was none the less securely founded because they were devoted also to the principles for which the Empire is fighting. Regarding the regret expressed by the Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan that the volunteer scheme, originally suggested, had not been approved, the Governor added that the rejection was due to considerations, which seemed conclusive, of those whose experience and special knowledge gave them the right to decide all military matters. But the spirit of the proposal had been appreciated by the Viceroy.

Mr. F. W. Brownrigg, Commissioner, Allahabad, has retired from service.

RUGBY FOOTBALLER KILLED IN ACTION

LONDON, May 8.

The famous rugby footballer **Palmer** has been killed in action.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 7.

The following is the 117th list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant C. Medallardice, 14th Ferozepore Sikhs.

Lieutenant-Col. C. A. Vivian, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Captain J. R. Odok, 21st Punjabis (attached 47th Sikhs.)

Captain A. T. G. Beckham, 32 Sikhs Pioneers.)

Captain J. F. C. Dalmahoyand, 40th Pathans.

Captain L. Del Christopher, 40th Pathans.

Captain C. H. Elliott, 58th Vaughan's Rifles.

Major B. M. L. Bradhurst, 1st-4th Gurkhas.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieutenant G. B. Roberts, Unattached List, Indian Army (attached 1st Manchester.)

Captain E. K. Squires R.E., 3rd Sappers.

Captain K. Mason, R.E., 3rd Sappers.

Captain W. H. Lat Darley, 12th Pioneers (attached 1st Gurkhas).

DEATH OF GENERAL DE HORSEY.

LONDON, May 8.

The death is announced of General De Horsey, a Balaclava veteran.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

ANOTHER APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

ALLEGED SCHEMING FOR PLUNDER AND REBELLION

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, May 9.

At the Lahore Special Tribunal approver Jawala Singh's evidence was given partly on the 7th and partly on the 8th instant. Having detailed his movements in China to which country he had gone eight years ago, witness stated that while he was living in the Shanghai Gurdawara Gurdit Singh came there in his ship. As the ship lay in harbour Gurdit Singh used to come to the Gurdawara and lecture to the people saying that he had chartered the ship with the sanction of the British Government. He also boasted of a fine which he got imposed on one police official who detained his ship at Hongkong. He asked the Indians to accompany him to America for which he would charge each passenger £20. Gurdit Singh stayed at Shanghai for three days urging that if permission to land in Canada was refused, they would return to India and turn out the English from there. About 80 to 100 men accompanied him from Shanghai but witness did not go as he was advised by his cousin Vir Singh to await the result of the enterprise. However, a month after the departure of the ship a letter was received at the Gurdawara saying that Gurdit Singh's ship had been refused admission into Canada and that subscriptions should be raised and sent to Gurdit Singh to carry the matter to courts of law. A subscription list therefore was opened. A few days later came another letter from Gurdit Singh which said that the ship had been sent back by the Canadian Government. A fortnight later Vir Singh and Harnam Singh came to Shanghai from Japan and said that Gurdit Singh had put them down in Japan and instructed them to inform their countrymen in China and the Straits of the treatment they had received, raise subscriptions and bring men and money to India to fight against the English. Vir Singh and Harnam Singh stopped at Shanghai for 2 or 3 days and lectured to the people. They urged the Indians to go to India to drive out the English. Now that the Germans were fighting the English they could not get a better opportunity than the present one. After the English were driven out of India, they were told by Vir Singh and Harnam Singh, no one community would enjoy ascendency and a National Council or Panchait would be established to administer the country. Copies of the "Ghadr" were freely distributed (which were produced and identified). They were further informed that Gurdit Singh had also sent emissaries to India to preach to the people and win over the troops. They wanted funds to purchase arms and other expenses of the proposed rebellion. Shortly after a ship from America came to Ousan near Shanghai and some of the returned emigrants came to Shanghai. They delivered lectures similar to the previous ones and got together 70 to 80 men who took passage ice India in the Sima Maru including witness and some of the accused.

TO LOOT ARMOURIES AND TREASURIES.

Witness proceeded to give an account of their voyage to Colombo, seditious harangues on board the ship, a fight with the Japanese on board, attempt to conceal arms and ammunition in bunkers with false bottoms and the railway journey to Delhi and finally to the Punjab. They then met at Moga and the approver mentioned in detail the wanderings and activities of the party which had Moga as its headquarters, their intention to rob the Giddar Baha police post which came to nought, resolution to loot Government treasuries, decision to commit dacoities in the Patiala State, the chief of which had sent troops to fight for the British. For loot a number of dacoities were planned but without success. The gang complained of their inactivity to their leader, Nidhan Singh, who said that a pacca date for rising could not be fixed until arms were received from Bengal. In the meantime he asked them to break up into small parties of five or ten and live with their relations till they were called up. His followers, however, protested against this and asked for permission to commit dacoities or loot police stations of their arms. Nidhan Singh replied "I cannot allow you to rob subject people without consulting other leaders. But I can allow you to loot Government treasuries and police stations." Twelve of them set out for dacoity but for one reason or another they committed no theft or dacoity. At Moga they were directed by Nidhan Singh to go in small parties and by different routes to Mian Mir Cantonment on 25th November, 1914, where a big meeting of Manjah and Malwa men was to have been held in the thickets on the other side of the railway station with the object of looting the armoury there. They were assured that they had been promised the key of the Mian Mir Armoury. They duly went to Mian Mir, some people joining them. But there was no gathering at Mian Mir, this being due according to Nidhan Singh to the failure of their "man" to hand over the keys of the Armoury to them. They therefore came to Lahore to find out from their leaders what had happened and what they proposed to do. Eventually some of them went to Ferozepore. Witness proceeded to describe how, while waiting for 30th on which date an attack had been arranged for on the Ferozepore Arsenal, some of the party arranged to commit dacoity at Moga. Witness then related the circumstances of Ferozepore murder and the arrest of the murderers and himself.

After his cross-examination by the counsel for the defence he was briefly re-examined by the Government Advocate.

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(Continued on 6th Column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

BRIDGE OVER THE BLUE N LE.

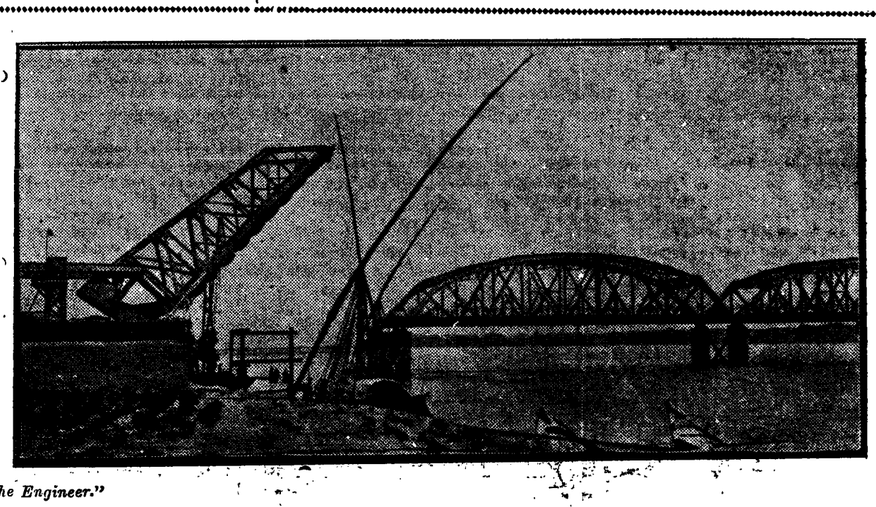
A LINK IN THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

The "Engineer" publishes an interesting account of communications in the Sudan with a detailed illustrated description of the bridge over the Blue Nile at Khartoum, "The Cape to Cairo Railway" was an expression often heard at the time of the Boer War, but not much since, yet the two main links of that railway are now established, *viz.*, the bridge over the Zambesi, 1,643 miles north of Cape Town, and the bridge over the Blue Nile, 1,340 miles of Cairo; and we have little doubt the completion of the rest of the chain will now soon follow. It is worth recording that the same British firm, the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company, Limited, of Darlington, built both bridges and the same supervising engineer, Mr. George C. Imbault, had local charge of both works. The Zambesi Bridge was completed in 1906 and the Blue Nile Bridge in 1910. From the elevation it will be seen that the type of girder used at the Blue Nile, the Petit Truss, is the same as has been used at the Lower stream, Ganges Bridge, though the scale is smaller.

Khartoum is at the junction of the Blue and the White Nile, the river below the junction being known simply as the Nile. The two streams are quite different in character, the White Nile being a wide, sprawling stream, the Blue Nile a well defined and deep one with very much the larger discharge. It is at its lowest in May with a mean minimum discharge of 200 cubic metres per second, and is at its highest in September with a mean maximum discharge of 10,000 cubic metres per second. There is a special feature in the discharges of the two streams not unknown, though rare, at the junctions of other large rivers. Up to the middle of July both give a rising discharge into the Nile, then the Blue Nile rises rapidly, blocks off the White Nile, and converts its valley into a huge reservoir which serves to again feed the Nile in the winter months. It begins to discharge into the Nile from the middle of September and some time in October reaches its maximum of 2,000 cubic metres per second. This special action of the two streams is being studied with a view to increase, by a dam built across the White Nile at Khartoum, the supply to the Nile during the months of December, January and February.

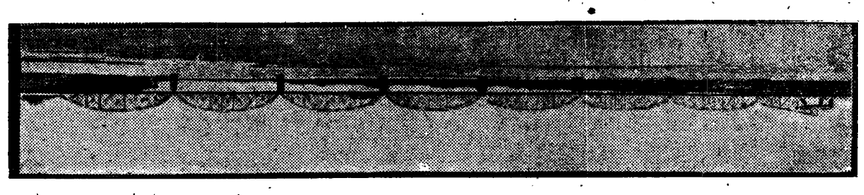
The Blue Nile Bridge is situated between the Gordon College and the British barracks. Its total length between abutments is 1,833 feet 9 inches; and it consists of 7 main spans, each 218 feet 6 inches between centres of piers, a rolling lift span giving a clear opening of 100 feet, one approach span of 40 feet plate girders and one approach span of 86 feet plate girders. Between the 40 feet span and the lift span is a 60 feet span on which the lift span rolls. The clear width between girders is 36 feet divided into a 15 feet clearway for railway track on the east side and a 21 feet clearway for road and tramway on the west side. On the west side there is also a footway 11 feet clear in width carried on cantilevers outside the bridge; on the east side provision is made for a similar footpath, though it is not at present built; and provision is also made for doubling the railway track when required. Live load allowed for is 2 tons per foot run with 50 per cent. for impact. At the crossing the river is confined between high banks. The maximum rise of flood is 24 feet and the highest velocity attained is 5 miles an hour. The north abutment is founded on hard clay at 10 feet below ground level; there is a footing of cement concrete over which is built granite masonry faced with coursed rubble capped with girder beds 2 feet thick of cement concrete. The south abutment is carried on a series of 12-inch pitch-pine piles driven 40 feet below ground, with the heads embedded in the concrete footing to a depth of 18 inches. The piers consist of double cylinders of 1/2inch steel plate; those nearest the abutments are of 11 feet diameter throughout, the others of 16 feet diameter reduced at river bed to 11 feet. They are braced together and hearted with concrete, and are provided at top with steel caps capable of telescoping with the cylinders in order to adjust final levels. The lift span is actuated by electricity and is interlocked with the train signals. The roadway consists of 4-inch iarch decking bolted transversely on longitudinal trough flooring filled with concrete and faced wi asphalt; cross girders are 12 feet apart, carrying longitudinal stringers for the railway track. The footpath consists of longitudinal steel joists resting on cantilevers; on these are curved steel floor plates covered with concrete faced with asphalt. The main girders are 215 feet long between centres of bearings and 38 feet deep. The whole of the superstructure work was bui on staging which had to be so, designed as to carry also a train across which work was in progress. Sinking of the cylinders was done with compressed air in air locks. The Sudanese were at first afraid to enter the air locks, but gradually overcame their fears when they found some Egyptians enter who had done such work previously in Cairo and Port Said; they subsequently became quite expert at the work, standing the air pressure of 30 lbs. without any ill effects.

With the completion of this bridge the railway has been extended another 160 miles to Sennar in a south-south-east direction, and thence in a westerly direction across the White Nile at Goz Abu Goma to El Obeid in the district of Kordofan. At Goz Abu Gome the width of the White Nile at low water is 1,500 feet and in the flood season 3 miles. At low water the river has 12 feet to 15 feet of water and at floods the rise is 10 feet. Exclusive of approach works, the bridge has 8 fixed spans of 159 feet and a hand operated swing span of 245 feet 6 inches, giving two clear openings, each of 100 feet. There is provision for a single track 3 feet 6-inch railway and two 7 feet wide footpaths carried on brackets outside the main girders, and capable of taking foot passengers, camels and other light traffic. The development of the Sudan has been remarkable in the 16 years during which it has been under British rule. The Egyptian State railway of 4 feet 8½-inch gauge now extends from Alexandria to Cairo, 131 miles, and from Cairo to Assouan, 714 miles. From Assouan to Wady Halfa there is a break of 208 miles which has to be negotiated by steamer. The Sudan Government railway, of 3 feet 6-inch gauge, runs from Wady Halfa to Khartoum, 575 miles, with a branch from Atbara to the Red Sea, 303 miles, connecting with Port Sudan and Suakin. Another branch runs westward for 156 miles from Abu Hamed, the head of the Fourth Cataract, to Kareima in the Province of Dongola.



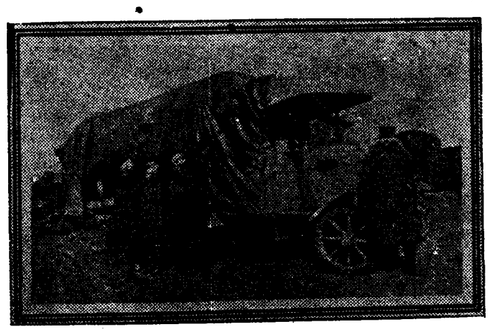
From "The Engineer."

Bridge over the Blue Nile.
NORTH END, WITH LIFTING SPAN OPENING.



From "The Engineer."

General View of the Complete Bridge.



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THE SEWAGE PROBLEM.

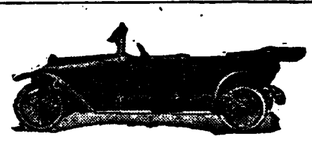
CONCLUSIONS OF THE BRITISH COMMISSION OF ENGINEERING.

The Ninth and Final Reports of the Commissioners appointed in the United Kingdom to enquire and report what methods of Treating and Disposing of Sewage may properly be adopted, have just been issued. These Reports, says the "New Statesman," form the conclusion of an immense enquiry which has extended over sixteen years, the ninth Report dealing with the disposal of liquid wastes from manufacturing processes, and the disposal of liquid and solid domestic refuse in rural areas, and the final Report recapitulating the main conclusions which have been arrived at in all the other Reports. The seven Commissioners appear to have examined every aspect of the subject, and their investigations will form a source of authoritative information for years from which scientists, Public Health officials, manufacturers and others will be able to draw. In view of the importance of the question however, it may be asked whether it would not have been more desirable to have appointed a larger number of Commissioners, and to have conducted some of the enquiries simultaneously. Sixteen years is a long time to wait for conclusions which influence the schemes and expenditure of many local authorities. Most of the recommendaions deal with scientific or technical matters which could not be adequately described here, but some of the administrative questions are of more general interest. The Commissioners find that the state of the law governing the relations between local authorities and manufacturers as regards the disposal of manufacturing effluents is most unsatisfactory, and that many manufacturers are seriously handicapped by the attitude of local authorities. They recommend that the duty of providing such sewers as are necessary to carry trade effluents as well as domestic sewage should be in general imposed upon local authorities, a view which is supported by local authorities themselves. The Commissioners have also been impressed with the large sums spent on litigation over disputes between local authorities and manufacturers. They are strongly of the opinion that the ordinary courts are not suitable for determination of the highly scientific questions involved and they suggest for this purpose the establishment of a new Central Authority possessing adequate technical knowledge which would command the confidence of both parties.

DISPOSAL OF HOUSEHOLD REFUSE.

An interesting separate memorandum is given by Sir William Power, who, while agreeing with his colleagues on nearly all other questions, differs from them as to the disposal of household refuse where an abundant water supply was available. He appears to have been much impressed with the evidence and experiments of th late Dr. Vivian Poore, who constructed a well 5½ feet deep, lined with four inches of concrete, in the middle of his garden, and disposed of the houshold excreta by digging it into the surface of a circular plot about 20 feet in diameter surrounding the well. He found that 8 or 10 feet of soil filtration was sufficient to purify any product from the soil, and that the water, which he drank occasionally for ten years without suffering harm, was always colourless, odourless, tasteless, and singularly free from bacterial contamination. Dr. Poore also showed that water from baths, etc., could also be disposed of in a small garden after a simple system of filtration. Gardens so treated have been found to yield handsome profits from fruit and vegetable crops. Sir William Ramsay says that the waste of nitrogen which goes on at present is appalling, "the world's supply is being rapidly exhausted; it is estimated to last at the most, barely fifty years." He therefore advocates the adoption of Dr. Poore's system wherever possible as a simple and economic method of disposing of household sewage. The objections urged against this system have been first, that if there is a public water supply it is difficult if not impossible to dispose of bath and slop-water; second, that while the rural disposal of refuse is admirable in skilled hands, it is hopeless to expect it to be always carried out without a nuisance. Sir William Ramsay denies the first of these statements, and of the second he says: "the intelligence of the population must be regarded as most rudimentary and almost incapable of improvement if the very simple plan of disposal laid down by Dr. Poore is pronounced beyond the power of an ordinary small householder." The questions raised deserve the careful attention of all persons living in small villages and isolated country houses and cottages.

MOTOR CARS.



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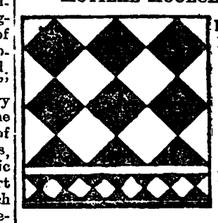

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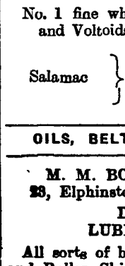

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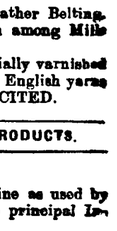

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POONA MILL CASE,

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST AGENTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 6.

The case in which Messrs. Umercaga Venkaya and Tenewar, cotton brokers of Barsi charge Rao Bahadur Ram Narayen Amerchand and Mr. Chutterbhooj Balmakund, Secretaries and Agents of the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd, with criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of several bales of cotton valued at Rs. 26,000, was resumed before Mr. H. L. Cross, City Magistrate, to-day.

Messrs. L. J. Apte and Kurve, pleaders, appeared for the complainants. Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, barrister-at-law, Messrs. L. R. Gokhale, Sathe, Takar and Dandavate, pleaders, defended the accused.

In their statement to the Court the accused denied that they had sought to cheat the complainants, by inducing them to send them goods. They had never asked the complainants to send them goods worth Rs. 26,000 by intimatisg that the amount would be paid by hundis. The allegation that after obtaining cotton worth about Rs. 33,000 the mill was mortgaged to Shivlal Motilal is also incorrect. They (the accused) never thought of closing their mill or business on 5th May. The facts are that accused No. 1 and 2 are simply partners of Hindumule Balmakund & Co., and Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers of the Poona Cotton and Silk Mill. Goods brought in the name of Hindumull of the Company are bought by one of the partners for the mill, but Hindumull Balmukund got no commission either on sale or purchase of goods. According to the Articles of Association of the Poona Mill, Hindumull Balmukund gets 20 per cent. of the net profit on the working of the mill less 5 per cent. deducted for deterioration. All the capital of the mill has been spent in its erection. Hence, for its working expenses the mill is required to open what is known as a cash credit account. This fact was known to the complainants with whom the mill has been dealing for a number of years. It is absolutely false that on the 20th April., the subject matter in despute, namely 196 bales of cotton had been mortgaged to the Poona Bank. On the 17th April, 1915, a further charge was created in favour of the Poona Bank, but that was on the building and machinery of the mill. There was no definite undertaking between complainant and accused as to the time when payment was to be made, and the reason why hundis for Rs. 7,000 were made payable in Bombay when the Hundis for Rs. 7,000 were issued is because Hindumull Balmukund & Co., at Bombay had in their possession a large amount of the goods of the Poona mill, the sale of which would have enabled them to meet the hundis. As the market rate at times was very low, these goods could not be sold at their proper price, and so the hundis were dishonoured.

The Agents have not thought of closing the mill. When the market rate is low it is generally a practice to close the mill for a certain number of days in each month. In accordance with this the Directors issued orders that the mill should work for 18 days during December last. As the mill hands were unwilling that the mill should close similarly for a certain number of days during April and the Company's rules requires that 15 days notice should be given to mill hands of any intention to close, the Directors ordered that such notice should be issued closing the mill after 5th May, until they are able to dispose of goods in their possession profitably.

POLICE AND VILLAGERS.

SEQUEL TO A CASE OF HOUSE-BEAKING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 8.

A Vizagapatam correspondent in a letter gives details of a case of house-breaking on the night of 14th April at Madhupada village in the Srungavarapukota Taluq, in the course of which among other things he writes that after enquiry some persons were arrested on suspicion, of whom three are said to have made confession. On their way to Sungavarapukota one of the arrested persons seems to have informed the police that the stolen property was secreted with a certain Naidu of Madhupada. The Circle Inspector, a Sub-inspector and constables proceeded from Bonangi to Madhupada for the identification of the stolen property alleged to have been found with Naidu and several others. The police went to Naidu's house. Meanwhile about 300 villagers, it is stated, attacked the police. One of the constables, it is reported, died four days later from the effects of blows. The rioters alleged ill treatment by the police during the course of the investigation to have been the cause of the riot and filed a complaint against the police before the Divisional Officer who, however, came to the conclusion that the police did not ill-treat the people and dismissed the complaint.

PATNA HIGH COURT.

COLLAPSE OF CENTRAL ARCHED ROOF.

(Associated Press.)

BANKIPORE, May 8.

The arched roof of the central corridor of the northern block of the Patna High Court has failed, causing damage to the structure. It is stated that the accident will not delay the completion. The Chief Engineer has arrived from Ranchi to investigate the matter.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 26

RACES AT CAIRO.

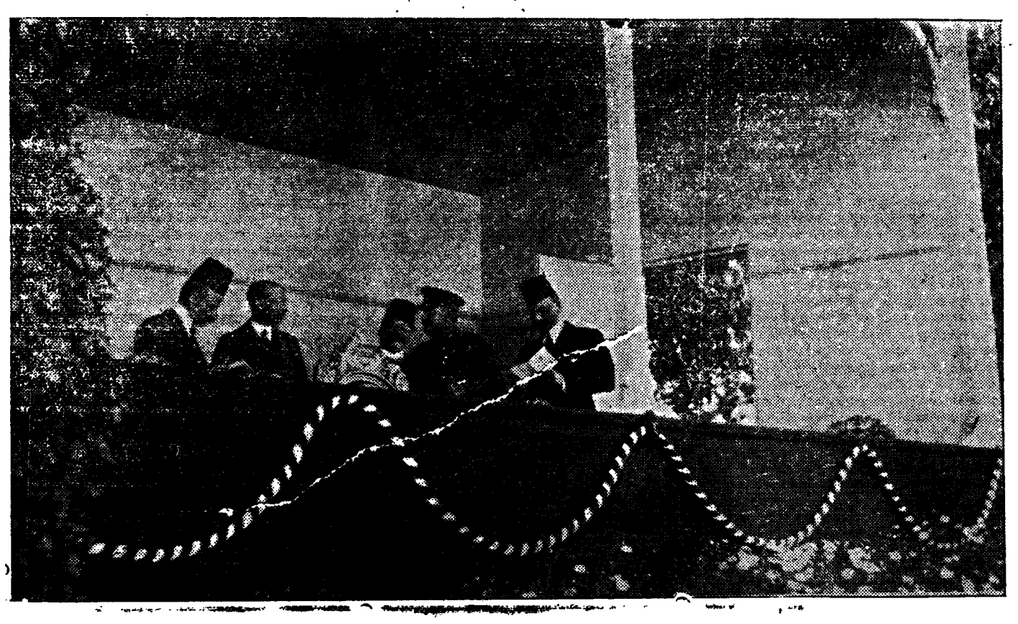


Photo by Underwood and Underwood.

The Royal Box shows (from left to right), H. H. the Sultan, Sir Ronald Graham, President of the Council, Lieutenant-General Sir John Grenfell Maxwell and the Minister of Instruction.

STRANGE CRIME OF FRENCH CAPTAIN.

ACQUITTED IN TRIAL BY COURT MARTIAL.

On April 10 took place at Paris the trial by Court-martial of Captain Herail, of the 11th Hussars, on a charge of murdering his wife. The story is a tragedy of the most heartrending sort. Captain Herail was an excellent officer and a devoted husband. His wife was even more devoted to him; her affection was, in fact, so great that it continually interfered with his military duties.

In November, Captain Herail, after having fought through the Lorraine campaign, was ordered with his regiment to Campiegne. His wife immediately came up to see him from Narbonne, where she was staying. There were orders that no officers' wives should be allowed in the town, and Captain Herail's colonel twice reminded him that these orders must be obeyed. Captain Herail begged his wife to leave, but she refused. He received a fortnight's imprisonment on account of his wife's continued presence and his recommendation for the Legion of Honour was cancelled. Still she refused to go, saying that the military authorities had no right to order her about.

On December 14 the colonel went to the house where Captain Herail and his wife were staying and told him that if his wife did not leave at once he would be Court-martialled. Captain Herail went into the next room to tell his wife that she must go. A minute or two passed, then the colonel heard three revolver shots and, rushing into the room, found Mme. Herail lying dead. Her husband had shot her.

During the painful cross-examination of the trial Captain Herail repeatedly broke down. Obviously overwhelmed with grief, he aroused the pity of the whole Court. One after another his brother officers testified to his high character and ability. Finally, Maitre Henri Robert, the celebrated barrister, in an impassioned speech, pleaded for a lenient view of the case, reading in conclusion a letter written to him by the mother of the murdered woman, herself imploring him to do what he could for her son-in-law.

Amid the cheers of the audience the Judges pronounced his acquittal.

WAR BABIES.

M. P.'s SUGGESTION.

Mr. Ronald McNeill, M.P., is trying to set up an influential Committee, representing many shades of opinion, to deal with a novel and serious problem created by the war, says the "Daily Mail."

He learns that all over the United Kingdom, as a result of the exceptional conditions created by the war, a great number of unmarried girls will become mothers a few weeks hence. In a letter he suggested that these unmarried mothers should be relieved from shame and that their infants should receive a loyal and unashamed welcome. The "Daily Mail" published a letter from the Council of the Women's League of the London Congregational Union urging that these girls and their war babies should receive the help and protection they sorely need.

Mr. McNeill, in an interview, said: "We hope to get together a good representative committee for discussing methods. I have received a tremendous lot of letters, most of them approving of the view I took. There are many letters of appreciation from women engaged in social work—the women who know.

"In my letter I quoted the case of a county borough, said to be not exceptional, in which more than 2,000 young unmarried women and girls are expecting to become mothers. It is clear, from the letters which reach me, that I have not exaggerated the extent of the evil—although obviously it is impossible to obtain statistics.

"I do not in the least disguise the fact that this is an extraordinary difficult problem. There are people who say you must not put a premium on immorality and must do nothing to decrease the sanctity of the marriage tie.

FOR THE WAR PERIOD.

"I do not profess to have any cut-and-dried scheme of my own. I think this particular outburst of illegitimate births should be treated as a war problem. It is as novel as the war which created it.

"Treat it, then, as a war problem. We have passed a number of Acts dealing with commerce, finance, and trades which would at least have been hotly discussed had they been proposed in a time of peace. This is another difficulty with the same origin. Let it be dealt with in the same way—"for the period of the war."

"This is a national question. We do not want to degrade a large number of young women who would have been in no danger of it but for the war. I do not justify or condemn. I realise that this is a phenomenon. As such it should be treated—with no shame to the mothers and none to the children they bring into the world. No effort should be spared to secure that these children come into the world under healthy conditions, and are reared so as to be a credit, both morally and physically, to the country."

THE SUNK DRESDEN.

SIR E. GREY'S APOLOGY TO CHILI.

The British Government publishes a protest by the Chilian Government against the British action in sinking the German cruiser Dresden at Juan Fernandez in Chilian waters.

The Chilian point is that the Dresden had gone in and asked for eight days to repair, that the Maritime Governor refused, gave her twenty-four hours to go, and when she remained notified her she would be interned. The Governor was sending the news to the mainland when the British ships Glasgow and Kent arrived and opened fire. The Dresden hoisted a flag of truce, but on the Glasgow ordering her to surrender blew up the magazine.

Chili complains that the British action constituted a serious offence against her sovereignty—especially in view of the friendly way the British had been treated in Chilian ports—"although it is probable that nothing was further from the mind of those by whom it was unthinkingly committed." Chili is convinced that the British Government will give her satisfaction.

Sir E. Grey replied:—

"His Majesty's Government deeply regret that any misunderstanding should have arisen which should be a cause of complaint to the Chilian Government; and on the facts as stated in the communication made to them, they are prepared to offer a full and ample apology to the Chilian Government.

FLAG FLYING & GUNS TRAINED.

"His Majesty's Government even now are not in possession of a full account of his action by the captain of the Glasgow. Such information as they have ponts to the fact that the Dresden had not accepted internment, *and still had her colours flying and her guns trained.* If this was so, and if there were no means available on the spot and at the moment for enforcing the decision of the Chilian authorities to intern the Dresden, she might obviously, had not the British ships taken action have escaped again to attack British commerce. It is believed that the island where the Dresden had taken refuge is not connected with the mainland by cable.

"In these circumstances, if the Dresden still had her colours flying and her guns trained the captain of the Glasgow probably assumed, especially in view of the past action of the Dresden, that she was defying the Chilian authorities and abusing Chilian neurality, and was only awaiting a favourable opportunity to sally out and attack British commerce again.

"If these really were the circumstances, his Majesty's Government cannot but feel that they explain the action taken by the captain of the British ship; but in view of the length of time that it may take to clear up all the circumstances and of the communication that the Chilian Government have made of the view that they take from the information they have of the circumstances, his Majesty's Government do not wish to qualify the apology that they now present to the Chilian Government.

SUBSTITUTES FOR ALCOHOL.

HOT MILK WITH CANE SUGAR AS A "PICK-ME-UP."

Much effort and ingenuity has been expended in attempting to discover a substitute for alcohol. Most of that trouble has been wasted, because alcohol is a commodity by itself, with properties peculiar to itself, producing a specific effect, writes, a medical correspondent to "The Times." Strictly speaking, there is no substitute for alcohol; the real question at issue is whether some of the more general effects of alcohol may not be procurable by other means.

Many persons drink alcohol for its toxic or poisonous effect. These will tell you that it is not whisky they like, but the feeling which whisky imparts. They may be assured at once that their case is hopeless. By means of no other preparation can the poisonous effects of alcohol be produced—that is, if the ethers and other similar substances be excluded.

But alcohol has very diverse uses. It is a stimulant of the rapidly diffusible order, and as such is helpful occasionally, more especially in old age. This quality can be imitated. As is well known, sal volatile (aromatic spirits of ammonia) is a good substitute for whisky or brandy. Alcohol is also a restorative. Here a number of preparations may take its place. Very strong black coffee is justly esteemed the best of these; very strong tea deserves mention; cocoa also is useful. There is moreover, matte, about which heated controversies have taken place from time to time. The objection to strong tea and coffee is that they contain caffeine, which, taken at night produces great wakefulness, followed by a period of depression.

One of the best restorative drinks it is possible to procure is hot milk with a liberal allowance of cane sugar in it. The effect of the cane sugar is a general bracing up of the muscular system, which lasts long after the effect of alcohol would have passed away. This drink is, of course, free from all objections.

Just as the effects of alcohol can often be dissipated quickly by a few drops of the liquor of the acetate of ammonia (this is the basis of most so-called "pick-me-ups"), so undiluted lemon juice helps to relieve the thirst of the person accustomed to spirits. Strong lemon drinks may be used for a time instead of alcohol, but, though refreshing, they are apt to exert rather a "lowering" influence. Dry ginger ale is free from this objection, and is probably the best of the manufactured non-alcoholic beverages. An excellent hot-weather drink too—and one frequently used by field-workers—is oatmeal water. Barley water has its place in the same category. But for sheer merit there is nothing which can compare with really good buttermilk. Buttermilk is food and drink; it is one of the best quenchers of thirst than can possibly be obtained.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A GIRL-WIFE.

CONCEALED IN A ROOM UNDER GROUND.

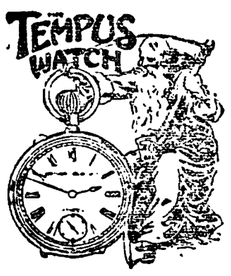
(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

A case for alleged abduction in which it is stated that the young wife of a day-labourer of Canning Town was carried away and subsequently rescued by the police from a room built under-ground is being heard at the Alipore Police Court. The accused, Sabadhan Mullick of Canning Town, is said to be a rich young landowner who had repeatedly prowled around the house in which the girl lived with her husband in order to get at her. Her at length, it is alleged, induced the girl to go with him and hearing that her husband had discovered his movements carried her to the residence of his uncle where he had built a room underground and concealed the girl. The room was well stocked with necessaries and even luxuries. The enemy of the accused, however, gave the police information as to where the girl was confined and her rescue was effected.

The case is proceeding.

TIME FLIES



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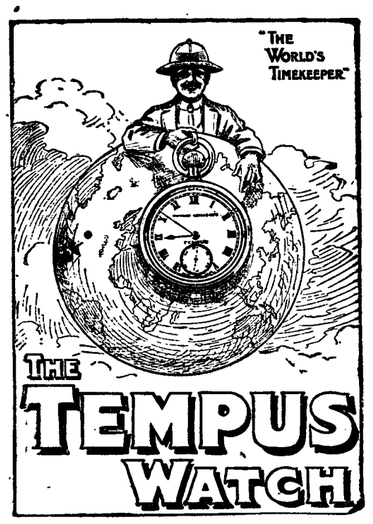

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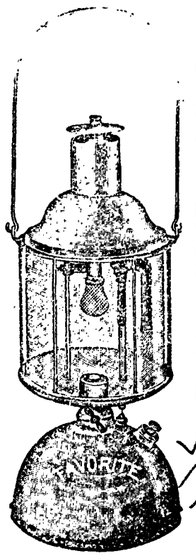

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POLITICAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO LORD HARDINGE.

AN APPEAL FOR UNITY.

A political conference was held at Poona, on Saturday when Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, presided. Mr. Annasaheb Patwardhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his address reviewed the history of the Bombay Provincial Conferences, characterising the present one as their legitimate successor.

Mr. Baptista in the course of his Presidential address referred in glowing terms to the work of the late Mr. Gokhale and voiced the gratitude of the whole of India on Lord Hardinge's sympathy and wise statesmanship. After referring to certain disabilities and municipal matters, he concluded by making a stirring appeal for unity between the Conventionists and the non-Conventionists, stating that the main ideal of political regeneration being the same, minor differences should be settled with a view to make a concerted effort in the interest of the great common principle.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 8.

A political conference, organised under the auspices of the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona commenced this morning at 8 at the Kirloskar Theatre, Budhwar Peth, Poona. The majority, if not all, of those who were present to-day and took part with the exception of the President, belong to the Mahratta community. About five hundred delegates from various parts of the Decan and Konkan were present, about a hundred, coming from Bombay and a few others from Nasik and Khandesh. The audience this morning numbered nearly two thousand a large number of them being Hindu students belonging to various institutions in and outside the city.

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who is one of the members of the Reception Committee, also was present. Among others present were the Hon. Mr. Belvi, the Hon. Mr. Upasani and Mr. Karandikar of Satara.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, bar.-at-law, the president-elect, arrived here from Bombay last evening by the Poona mail. At Kalyan, Karjat and Lonavala Mr. Baptista was garlanded by deputations of Indians who are interested in the Conference. At the Poona Railway Station he was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the chairman and members of the reception committee as well as by a number of delegates to the conference. This morning Mr. Baptista was taken in procession from his residence near the Bund river to Budhwar Peth and at the theatre he was received with shouts of "Bande Mataram."

The proceedings opened with the singing of the National Anthem and also of a few national songs.

Mr. A. PATWARDHAN'S SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. Annasaheb Patwardhan, the chairman of the Reception Committee was then read by one of the members of the Reception Committee.

Mr. Patwardhan in his speech expressed pleasure in welcoming the delegates to Poona, the ancient capital of the Deccan and briefly referred to the Provincial Conferences that were held in the presidency since the inauguration of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

Mr. Patwardhan in his speech said that Poona had been the birth place both of the Indian National Congress and the Provincial Conference and the first Congress was to have met in Poona in 1885 but owing to an outbreak of cholera in Poona the session was held in Bombay. He then gave the names of the distinguished gentlemen who presided over the Bombay Provincial Conference, the first of which was held in Poona in 1888. Referring to the present session he said the Conference was the legitimate successor of the previous conferences and was held under the old rules. He said that it might be mentioned that no attempt had yet been made to hold a Provincial Conference in the Bombay Presidency under the Conventionist rules, although seven years had passed since the birth of the new constitution and in Bengal at any rate Provincial Conference was still held under the old rules to secure the concerted voice of all in the deliberations. Mr. Patwardhan further in his speech spoke of the necessity and importance of observing sound and reasonable principle of election which they had hitherto followed in convening the conferences. He also said that representatives who gathered in any public assembly should be elected on as broad a basis as possible and not one fenced by limitations.

ELECTIVE PRINCIPLES.

He said the principle of election was not exotic in India and although owing to several causes the form of Government in India was monarchical yet the people enjoyed under the ancient law large liberty in administering their own affairs and sometimes they even elected their king. He said that their old village communities—which the Government of India intended partially to revive—were organised on sound elective principles, no section of a community in a village being excluded from the franchise. The same principle was followed in the municipal and local board elections and the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the oldest political association, was organised on the same general principle. He said if the Government themselves were pleased to allow people to use the medium of duly elected representatives for the higher purposes of administration, he failed to see how any one with justice and reason could urge that people should not have the use of the same medium for placing their needs and requirements before the Government.

In conclusion he referred to the national loss sustained by death of Mr. Gokhale and the loss they had by the death of Mr. Balasheb Deshapande.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi then proposed the election of Mr. Baptista as the president of the Conference. He said that they were fortunate in having a president of Mr. Baptista's talents and abilities. He then gave a short sketch of Mr. Baptista's life and referred to his work in the Bombay Corporation and said that Mr. Baptista was once proposed for election to the presidentship of the Bombay Corporation by no less a person than their distinguished countryman Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani seconded the proposition and congratulated the Reception Committee on the happy choice they had made in having Mr. Baptista to preside. The proposition having been duly supported Mr. Baptista took the chair and delivered a lengthy address.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Baptista prefaced his remarks as to why he was asked to preside. He said that he must candidly confess that it was with feelings of deep diffidence that he ventured to occupy the chair which had been dignified by a long line of able men, the most illustrious of whom was that courageous and sagacious tribune of the people, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Mr. Baptista said that he had taken no part in politics except as a student and spectator and had never been present at any provincial conference. Only once he had attended the Indian National Congress as a delegate. He belonged to no party and had done no political work in this country, and the only thing he had done was his work in the Corporation. As his friends had flattered him that he would promote the cause of concilliation by presiding he said he would only be too ready to render any service he could for that purpose.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. GOKHALE.

Mr. Baptista referred to the loss sustained to India at the death of the late Mr. Gokhale. He said that in promoting the political progress of his people, Mr. Gokhale was animated by the highest ideals and purest patriotism. He entertained no illusions about the mighty forces arrayed against him. Nevertheless, in all his battles with the bureaucracy, the late Mr. Gokhale brandished only the most honourable weapons and never hit below the belt. Hence it came to pass that all esteemed him but it was sad to think that all his talents, his restless energy, his exquisite eloquence and his burning patriotism were able to achieve but little. That was not his fault. It was his misfortune. But his greatest glory consisted in this that he had set a noble example to his compatriots by his self-sacrificing devotion to his country, by his Servants of India Society, and by his skilful use of peaceful methods after the manner of that great Liberator of Ireland, Daniel O'Connell.

Mr. Baptista then accorded a warm welcome to Mr. Tilak and said he was sure Mr. Tilak could render useful service to his people in this hour of trial and trusted that God would give him strength and wisdom to serve the people and the Government for many a year. Mr. Baptista repudiated the allegation that Mr. Tilak was the apostle of violence and said that now Mr. Tilak was free he would be able to vindicate his character as successfully as he had fought the Tai Maharaja case. He said that the judgment of the Privy Council restored the confidence in British justice and made for the stability of the British Empire.

"THE PRUSSIAN HYDRA."

Mr. Baptista continuing referred to the war and said that the cause of England was a just and righteous cause. He said, "She is fighting for libery and her very existence. She is fighting against the Prussian Hydra lusting for world-power, Let us pray, that before the year is ended, the Allies will emerge triumphant from this titanic struggle for liberty and humanity against Militarism. The inconstancy of arms is no doubt proverbial, but victory is practically assured. It is a question of munitions and in this respect the Allies have an enormous advantage. With the German Fleet bottled up, the Allies can draw upon the arsenals of the whole world for the munitions of war."

The President then said that the present war was a blessing in disguise for India. It had enabled the Viceroy to send that magnificent message of loyalty to England from the Princes and the peope of India, which captivated the English imagination and captured their hearts. That was a blessing indeed. All the orations could not have secured such a blessing. Lord Ripon assured the English people that they could safely trust us even in the hour of danger. The Grand Old Man of India preached in and out of season "Trust and Fear Not" but they would not listen. But the war had changed their 'angle of vision' and henceforth the British policy would be and must be "Trust and Fear Not." It heralded the dawn of a new day. But Mr. Baptista said for this they were indebted to Lord Hardinge.

TRIBUTE TO LORD HARDINGE.

He then dealt with the prolongation of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty and said that upon this question the feeling born in love and gratitude was unanimous and spontaneous and sanguinary. He hoped and sincerely prayed that that his term of office might be extended. It was impossible to part with Lord Hardinge as in this crisis a trusted Viceroy was indispensable and they could put their trust in him and they had full faith in him. Besides, in Lord Hardinge they had a sagacious statesman who believed that righteousness exalteth a nation. Lord Hardinge **never shrank from doing the right thing—** "Deeds not Words" **was his motto.** By his deeds he had proved himself a staunch champion of the rights of Indians and before his clarion call the citadels of colour pride and prejudice crumbled to pieces like the walls of Jericho. Like Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hardinge was a true Christian statesman. His name would go down to posterity as a synonym for courage, righteousness and justice. The speaker was confident that our King-Emperor would listen to the humble prayer of the Indian people and extend his Excellency's term of office.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Mr. Baptista then spoke at length on Home Rule for India with provincial autonomy, **which he said was the first and foremost** of the reforms they advocated. He said the present bureaucratic system was doomed. **Since the Queen's Proclamation the** public mind of India had so expanded that it had completely outgrown that system and Home Rule with provincial autonomy was the solution suggested by reason and the laws of political growth. **He said:** "Let us reflect for a moment. When two Nations are brought under one rule there must be either fusion, federation or eternal subjugation. Now no sane mind will contend that India with its teeming millions should be kept under perpetual pupilage. Therefore I will not discuss it. There remains fusion and federation. Fusion takes place when each nation desires to merge itself into a large entity. This is exemplified in the case of England, Scotland and Wales becoming Great Britain. But when the forces of Union and Separation are more or less evenly balanced, federation is the result like that of the United States of America. Fusion is the highest form of union with perfect equality for every citizen. Now if a referendum were tried I am certain that every intelligent Indian would vote for fusion whereas every Englishman would vote against it. The President said that the only alternative was federation. The trend of events in England was towards federation. Home Rule all round was loudly whispered. When that came there would be Federation and a Federal Council, which would deal with all matters affecting the whole Empire. India would be one of the Federated States with representatives on the Federal Council. But the vastness of India rendered it too unwieldy for one central Government. It must be sub-divided into Provinces of good size as suggested by Bright. People speaking the same language should as far as possible be brought within the same province. Each province should have a Governor and Council. The native states might as well be brought in a line with provinces. They must have a King and a Council. In the Provinces the supremacy of the Executive should be abolished and a beginning be made in the direction of Representative Government and the cabinet system. The provinces should be controlled by the Viceroy in Council. Subjects of Imperial importance affecting the whole of India should be reserved for the Imperial Council and the rest entrusted to the provinces as in the United States of America. This scheme was more conservative than the Congress creed and made for union, whereas the Colonial model without the tie of blood made for separation. The speaker put this forward as a tentative suggestion. There was no finality in it. Many minds were required to forge a workable scheme. He would therefore suggest that a Home Rule League be formed to formulate a reasoned Home Rule scheme suitable to India. Meanwhile as a step towards provincial autonomy the existing Legislative Councils should be enlarged. The franchise should be extended. Electorates less amenable to Government influences should be created. The right to initiate bills and move resolutions should not be fettered. In this way alone was true political progress possible.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

Mr. Baptista then referred to a grievance which had become intensified since the war, with regard to commissions in the army for qualified Indians. The present disability was unjust. The president said:—"Its injustice arrested the attention of Lord Lawrence, then Sir Henry Lawrence so long ago as 1844. In 1885 Lord Napier said that a great injustice was being perpetrated in withholding such commissions. The Duke of Connaught submitted proposals which culminated into Lord Curzon's Cadet Corps. Lord Minto actually submitted a scheme for the formation of an Indian Regiment to be officered by Indians. But it was pigeon-holed in the archives of the India office. It transpires that the Asses Bridge was racial prejudice. But he would be a bold man who would talk about racial prejudices now. Indian soldiers are fighting and dying for the Empire. By their prowess and resourcefulness they have covered themselves with glory. Three of them have already won the Victoria Cross. Their valour has excited the admiration of England and France. Their heroic deeds make our heart throb with pride. Who will now venture to entertain racial prejudice? There should be no apprehensions in this respect. I have advocated commissions in the army as a measure of justice; but I fear it is a necessity for the safety of the Empire. The next great War will probably be waged in Central Asia. We must be ready to put forth millions of soldiers. The present alliances may not endure. England and Prussia fought against France, England and France are now fighting Prussia. England and Turkey fought against Russia; England and Russia are now at war with Turkey. A liberal policy will intensify Indian loyalty. What boundless enthusiasm would it not have evoked if at this moment there were an Indian general on the battle-field. I trust that in the future we shall have not only Indian Generals but Indian Field-Marshals and Indian Rear-Admirals as one of the blessings of this War.

The speaker referred to the repressive legislation of the recent years, the repeal of which he said ought to be another blessing of this war. He suggested the repeal of the Press Act and the release of political prisoners.

TRIBUTE TO LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

Mr. Baptista paid a warm tribute to Lord and Lady Willingdon and said: "Coming now to our own Province we must congratulate ourselves that we have in Lord Willingdon a Governor who is a thorough English gentleman, full of sympathy for our legitimate aspirations. "The English notion of a gentleman," said a Don at Cambridge, "is that he is the very embodiment of culture, chivalry and all that is noble and virtuous." Such a gentleman is Lord Willingdon. Sorrow has overtaken him. I am sure I am expressing your sentiments when I say that we all share their Excellencies' sorrow at the unknown fate of their son. A mother's grief is great and deep, and yet wherever Lady Willingdon goes she carries cheerfulness and happiness with her. This is true self-sacrifice and service. The Presidency of Bombay is deeply grateful to Lady Willingdon for her noble work in connection with the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund, and for giving to the women of this Presidency an opportunity of doing something. It is a mere common-place to say that both of them have greatly endeared themselves to the people of this Province. As for Lord Willingdon he is not only a sympathetic but a courageous Governor. It required no little courage for example, to appoint Sir Phirozeshah Mehta as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay. I wonder what Lord Sydenham has to say. He also removed the colour bar when he appointed Mr. Bahadurji to act as Advocate-General. I am sure you will find him ready to deal sternly with Bacchus and his votaries in the Abkari Department. Mr. Lloyd George denounced drink as the most formidable of the three enemies England had to fight in this war. The example of his Majesty the King-Emperor, promises success to a sustained crusade against Drink. They say his Majesty has become a Brahmin by his example, forbidding the use of alcohol as the Hindu Shastras do. I wish success to Temperance and Total Abstinence Societies.

A DISAPPOINTING DOCUMENT.

The President then criticised the recent resolution of the Government of India on local self-government and said that it was a very disappointing document and he could not help lamenting that the spirit and statesmanship of Lord Ripon were absent. There was not a single recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission which was not eminently possible. They were all accepted in theory but withheld in practice. He said the resolution did not propose to abandon the nominations made by the Government on the various Boards and Corporations. Now these nominations **practically gave the Government** control of the corporations without direct responsibility. The nominees took their cue from the officials. The Commissioner was the keeper of their conscience. Now, in a body where decisions were arrived at by discussions and division, a small number voting solidly could turn the scale which way they pleased. That meant control without responsibility. Government might reserve whatever power they pleased to enforce obligatory duties by their bludgeon clauses but that indirect and irresponsible control was vicious in principle. The resolution sanctioned the extension of the Bombay system to other corporations and municipalities. The executive authority was to be vested in an official Commissioner subject to the general control of the corporation. The system was excellent in theory but execrable in practice unless the officer was truly the servant of the corporation. With the votes of the Government nominees, which he could command and those of others who sided with him the commissioner made himself master of the situation. That had happened in Bombay and was more probable in the mofussil. But it rendered municipal Government an intolerable farce. Mr. Baptista warned them to guard against that provision.

WILL SERVE ONE USEFUL PURPOSE.

In conclusion, Mr. Baptista referred to the present conference which was not held under the constitution framed by the Convention Congress. He said that he did not suppose that any one claimed that the Conventionists were vested with the exclusive right for convening provincial conferences. There was therefore nothing unconstitutional in holding the present conference. It would, however, serve one useful purpose. He said:—"It will enable us to appoint a Committee to meet the Compromise Committee to be appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Congress held at Madras to bring about a reconciliation between the Conventionists and the non-Conventionists. I am told that the Conventionists have boycotted this Conference because it is not convened by or with the sanction of the Provincial Congress Committee. Considering that the creed of this Conference is the same as the creed of the Congress this attitude is deplorable. But then there are some husbands who will not take their meals unless the dishes are served by their wives. I suppose there are such **peculiar people even in the englightened** Congress Camp. We constantly hear that Indians are divided into two camps.—Moderates and Extremists, I have never come across any definition of these terms. Some say that the extremists and anarchists **are identical. This is a wicked lie due to** black malice or gross ignorance.

AN APPEAL FOR UNITY.

So far as I can perceive both Moderates and Extremists are Nationalists. Their ideal is Home Rule within the Empire. Both are Unionists. Both recognise the benefit and the necessity of the British **connection. Both are Constitutionalists** i.e., both seek to attain their object by constituional agitation. In essentials, therefore, the difference between them is the same as the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. A sound Moderate says that since the exodus of the extremists, the soul-stirring element in the Congress is absent. Paraphrased, this means that the Moderates are the body and the extremists the soul. What is the good of the body without the soul? But I do not think that he has done the Moderates full justice. They are not insipid, milk and water politicians; nor are the extremists fire-brands. The truth is that there are Moderates and Extremists of all shades. Some are fighting in the first line, others in the last line and others in the intermediate lines. But they are all fighting the same fight and for the same sacred cause. If the rear-guard abandon the van-guard there will be a disaster. The best results are obtained when all the lines move in unison under one general. The moderates should not belittle the extremists. Let them study the tentative suggestions for the expansion of the Legislative Councils made by the Congress in 1886. From 1886 to 1908 they cried in the wilderness. Even in 1908 they did not get

(Continued on page 12.)

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POLITICAL CONFERENCE POONA.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

all they asked in 1883. Is it strange that the Morley-Minto reforms should be attributed to the growth and enthusiasm of the extremists? But be this as it may. Let us all remember that Union is strength. **The points of difference are negligible. The** Conventionists insist that delegates must be elected by affiliated bodies at a public meeting or otherwise, whereas the non-Conventionists contend that they may be elected by non-affiliated bodies. Now I presume the object of affiliation is to enforce the Congress creed. But if non-affiliated bodies accept the creed the object is gained. Considering **moreover that every delegate must profess the creed, the constitution of the Conventionists loses all substance. Is it on such pebbles that the ship of re-union is to be** wrecked."?

The speaker asked both sides to be united forgetting the past dissensions and disputes.

The members of the subject committee were then formally elected and the conference adjourned till the afternoon.

RESOLUTIONS.

THE WAR

In the afternoon the Conference reassembled at 4..

The Hon. Mr. Belvi moved the first resolution which related to the war and expressed the firm belief of the Conference that Great Britain and the Allies had been engaged in the present war out of motives of righteousness and the sincere desire to uphold the natural right and title to independence vested in even small and defenceless nations and nationalities and prayed to the Almighty that their brave efforts to fight with Germany, the high priest of autocracy and militarism, and her allies in arms be blessed and crowned with success.. Mr. Belvi in the course of his speech referred to the part Indians were playing in the struggle and said that the glorious victory of the Allies would be a matter in which India would take legitimate pride. Among others who supported this resolution was Mr. B. G. Tilak who spoke in Marathi.. The resolution was passed unanimously.

LATE MR. GOKHALE.

The next resolution referred to the loss to India sustained by the death of the late Mr. Gokhale who was a great leader of political thought, a statesman of rare sagacity and a patriot who had set a high and noble example of untiring energy and selfless devotion to the country's cause. The conference expressed its heartfelt condolence to the members of the late Mr. Gokhale's family and of the Servants of India Society in their bereavement.. Mr. Tilak moved the resolution in a speech in Marathi and warmly eulogised Mr. Gokhale's services to the country. After the resolution was supported by various speakers in English, Gujarati and Kanarese it was solemnly passed, the whole audience standing.

LORD HARDINGE'S TERM

Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara moved a resolution urging for an extension of the term of the office of Lord Hardinge. The resolution stated that His Excellency's generous statesmanship and heartfelt sympathy had endeared him to the people of this country and to whom the country was hopefully looking forward for the substantial realisation of the country's political aspirations and expectations. Mr. Karandikar cited as an instance of His Excellency's courageous statesmanship his speech on 25th March last in the Imperial Legislative Council when dealing with the rejection of the U. P.. Council Bill. The resolution was enthusiastically passed.

HIS MAJESTY'S EXAMPPLE.

The last resolution was to express heartfelt gratification of the Conference at the most noble and inspiring example which King-Emperor had been pleased to set to his officers and subjects by excluding the use of spirituous liquors from the Royal household. The Hon. Mr. Upsani moved the resolution which was unanimously carried.

The Conference adjourned till to-morrow.

MR. GANDHI AT BANGALORE

THE WAY TO SERVE THE COUNTRY.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, May 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi arrived in Bangalore to-day at the special invitation of the citizens. At noon Mr. Gandhi unveiled the portrait of the late Mr. Gokhale in the Government High School and this evening received a great ovation in Lal Bagh where a large crowd had gathered to present an address of welcome. In replying, Mr. Gandhi disclaimed credit for anything he had done, attributing his service to the influence of Mr. Gokhale, and urged them not to spoil their public men by too much demonstration, but to translate their spirit of appreciation into acts of sincere service. As a nation they were charged with being too demonstrative and lacking in real business life. In a sense they had to plead guilty and see to it that their leaders acted on the political platform from a spiritual plane and the day would then surely dawn when it will be possible to regard the British nation as their fellow countrymen (applause).

RANGOON TURF CLUB.

RANGOON, May 8.

The accounts of the Rangoon Turf Club show that it has not done so well this year. The entries produced Rs. 26,960 against Rs. 31,450 for 1913. The total value of gate-money last year was Rs. 4,70,03, as compared with Rs. 44,355 this year. The present sum of Rs. 25,000 in fixed deposit with the Hongkong Bank has been added to the reserve fund, bringing it to 50,000.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 8.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. J. W. Heale is posted as Assistant Commissioner Thal. Captain J. G. L. Ranking is posted as Second Assistant in the Persian Gulf, and Captain E. W. C. Noel, Vice Consul, Ahwaz. Major St. John is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Juetta-Pishen.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. K. Ghatak is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that Samoa,—New Guinea (except Dutch New Guinea) the Bismarck Archipelago (comprising New Britain, New Ireland New Hanover, Admiralty Island etc.,) the Island of Naurn in the Marshall Islands, the Islands of Bougainville and Buka in the Solomon Islands and the district of Lomeland Misahohe Kette-Krachi as well as the part of the Mangu-Yendi district forming the Dagomba country in Togo shall be added to the list of British possessions for which the letter rate of postage from India is one anna per ounce.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Major Kunhardt, I.M.S., and Captain J. Cunningham and W. D. H. Stevenson, I.M.S., revert to military duty.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made to the Indian Army reserve of officers.

CAVALRY BRANCH.

H. G. Haig to be Second-Lieutenant C. H. Courthope-Munroe, C. Younghusband, L. S. L. Dacres, H. C. Jones, A. W. Ibbotson, A. F. Fremantle, R. A. O'Connor, B. H. Bevan-Petman, M. W. Reed, G. Dinon, D. B. Emerson, and C. F. Grant.

INFANTRY BRANCH.

C. D. Fennel, A. J. Darling, H. S. J Numgavin, H. F. Northcote, K. Cantlie, H. T. Humfries, M. Thorp, S. C. Worth, J. A. Stewart, H. G. Twynham, C. B. Patterson, H. C. Alington, F. Dewar, A. Eastmond, W. Muir, J. Donald, J. H. Walton, H. J. Thomson, H. Graham and F. V. Rushforth.

Volunteer officer's decorations have been conferred upon Honorary Colonel Sir James Meston, Nainital and Lucknow Volunteers Rifles, Captain G. F. Guy, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, and Captain A. C. Crighton, N. W. Railway Volunteer Rifles.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Sanction has been given to the construction by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company on behalf of the Mymensingh Bhairal Bazar Railways Company of a branch line of railway on the metre-gauge from Mymensingh to Bhairal Bazar with branches from Gouribal to Bagmara via Shamgani and from Shamganj to Netrokona, a total distance about 113 miles.

SOUTH INDIAN PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION

IMPROVEMENT OF TEA, COFFEE AND RUBBER CULTIVATION.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, May 8.

Among matters to be dealt with by the United Planters' Association of Southern India at their conference here in August is the proposed reorganisation of their Scientific Department under Mr. R. Anstead, the planting expert. The Government of Madras have asked them to contribute Rs. 15,000 per annum for five years in return for which they are willing to take over the Association's Scientific Department and work it on improved lines. A committee of planters have drafted a scheme providing for six experimental stations—namely two for tea, one in Peermade, and one in Wynaad, two for rubber, one in Malabar and one in South Travancore; and two for coffee, one in Mysore or Coorg and one in the Shervaroys. The work would be the experimental study of cultivation and manures and study of the life-histories and methods of the control of pests and diseases. The total cost is estimated at Rs 25,500, initial, and Rs. 47,000 annual recurring charges, including a mycologist from England.

EXPORT OF LACE.

PROHIBITORY ORDER BY GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 8.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the exports of lacs of all kinds including sheelac gum lac, stick lac, but not lac dye to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia, (except Baltic ports) Spain and Portugal.

HE KANNADA LITERARY CONFERENCE

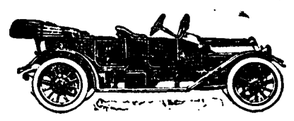
(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 7.

The Kannada Literary Conference at Bangaloro concluded on Thursday night. 110 persons joined the Association. An executive committee of 30 was elected including representatives from all Kanarese districts. It was resolved at the Conference that the Government of India should be approached with a prayer to include Kannada among the Oriental studies; that the Governments where Kannada is spoken should be requested to have Kannada as a court language.

Mr. R. Graham has resigned his seat in the Imperial Legislative Council and Mr. A. H. Grant, C.S., is appointed Additional member vice Mr. W. H. Michael resigned.

Are you going to MAHABLESHWAR



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BATTLE OF NEUVE CHAPELLE

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DISPATCH.

NEED OF MORE GUNS.

OTHER STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS.

PRINCE OF WALES IN ACTION.

We publish below important extracts from Field-Marshal Sir John French's dispatch on the battle of Neuve Chapelle, which was issued by the War Office on April 14. The dispatch, which is dated April 5, covers the operations from February 2, the date of Sir John's last dispatch, to March 20. It describes in detail the operations leading up to the battle of Neuve Chapelle, and the memorable incidents of each of the three days—March 10, 11, and 12. The importance of the supplementary holding attacks at l'Epinette and St. Eloi is likewise explained. Sir John French, in a Special Order of the Day, commended the manner in which Sir Douglas Haig and the First Army carried out his orders. He pays tribute to the "magnificent gallantry and devoted, tenacious courage displayed by all ranks." The heavy casualties, numbering 12,811 officers and men, are, he says, absolutely unavoidable. Battle can be shortened and losses lessened only if attacks can be supported by the most efficient and powerful force of artillery available. For this an almost unlimited supply of ammunition is needed.

About the end of February many vital considerations induced me to believe that a vigorous offensive movement by the Forces under my command should be planned and carried out at the earliest possible moment.

Amongst the more important reasons which convinced me of this necessity were:—The general aspect of the Allied situation throughout Europe, and particularly the marked success of the Russian Army in repelling the violent onslaughts of Marshal von Hindenburg; the apparent weakening of the enemy in my front, and the necessity for assisting our Russian Allies to the utmost by holding as many hostile troops as possible in the Western Theatre; the efforts to this end which were being made by the French Forces at Arras and Champagne; and, perhaps the most weighty consideration of all, the need of fostering the offensive spirit in the troops under my command after the trying and possibly enervating experiences which they had gone through of a severe winter in the trenches.

In a former despatch I commented upon the difficulties and drawbacks which the winter weather in this climate imposes upon a vigorous offensive. Early in March these difficulties became greatly lessened by the drying up of the country and by spells of brighter weather.

I do not propose in this despatch to enter at length into the considerations which actuated me in deciding upon the plan, time, and place of my attack, but your Lordship is fully aware of these.

As mentioned above, the main attack was carried out by units of the First Army, supported by troops of the Second Army and the general reserve.

The object of the main attack was to be that capture of the village of Neuve Chapelle and the enemy's position at that point, and the establishment of our line as far forward as possible to the east of that place.

The object, nature, and scope of the attack, and instructions for the conduct of the operation were communicated by me to Sir Douglas Haig in a secret memorandum dated 19th February.

The main topographical feature of this part of the theatre is a marked ridge which runs south-west from a point two miles south-wes of Lille to the village of Fournes, whence two spurs run out, one due west to a height known as Haut Pommereau, the other following the line of the main road to Illies.

The buildings of the village of Neuve Chapelle run along the Rue du Bois-Fauquisart Road. There is a triangle of roads just north of the village. This area consists of a few big houses, with walls, gardens, orchards, etc., and here, with the aid of numerous machine-guns, the enemy had established a strong post which flanked the approaches to the village.

The Bois du Biez, which lies roughly south-east of the village of Neuve Chapelle, influenced the course of this operation.

Full instructions as to assisting and supporting the attack were issued to the Second Army.

NEUVE CHAPELLE.

The battle opened at 7-30 a.m. on the 10th March by a powerful artillery bombardment of the enemy's position at Neuve Chapelle. The artillery bombardmtnt had been well prepared and was most effective, except on the extreme northern portion of the front of attack.

At 8-5 a.m. the 23rd (left) and 25th (right) Brigades of the 8th Division assaulted the German trenches on the north-west of the village.

At the same hour the Garhwal Brigade of the Meerut Division, which occupied the position to the south of Neuve Chapelle, assaulted the German trenches in its front.

The Garhwal Brigade and the 25th Brigade carried the enemy's lines of entrenchments where the wire entanglements had been almost entirely swept away by our shrapnel fire. The 23rd Brigade, however, on the north-east, was held up by the wire entanglements, which were no sufficiently cut.

At 8-5 a.m. the artillery turned on to Neuve Chapelle, and at 8-35 a.m. the advance of the infantry was continued.

The 25th and Garhwal Brigades pushed on eastward and north-eastward respectively, and succeeded in getting a footing in the village. The 23rd Brigade was still held up in front of the enemy's wire entanglements, and could not progress. Heavy losses were suffered, especially in the Middlesex Regiment and the Scottish Rifles. The progress, however, of the 25th Brigade into Neuve Chapelle immediately to the south of the 23rd Brigade had the effect of turning the southern flank of the enemy's defences in front of the 23rd Brigade.

This fact, combined with powerful artillery support, enabled the 23rd Brigade to get forward between 10 and 11 a.m., and by 11 a.m., the whole of the village of Neuve Chapelle and the roads leading northward and south-westward from the eastern and of that village were in our hands.

During this time our artillery completely cut off the village and the surrounding country from any German reinforcements which could be thrown into the fight to restore the situation by means of a curtain of sharpnel fire. Prisoners subsequently reported that all attempts at reinforcing the front line were checked.

Steps were at once taken to consolidate the position won.

ADVANCE DELAYED.

Considerable delay occurred after the capture of the Neuve Chapelle position. The infantry was greatly disorganized by the violent nature of the attack and by its passage through the enemy's trenches and the buildings of the village. It was necessary to get units to some extent together before pushing on. The telephonic communication being cut by the enemy's fire rendered communication between front and rear most difficult. The fact of the left of the 23rd Brigade having been held up and kept back the 8th Division, and had involved a portion of the 25th Brigade in fighting to the north out of its proper direction of advance. All this required adjustment. An orchard held by the enemy north of Neuve Chapelle also threatened the flank of an advance towards the Aubers Ridge.

I am of opinion that this delay would not have occurred had the clearly expressed order of the General Officer Commanding First Army been more carefully observed.

The difficulties above enumerated might have been overcome at an earlier period of the day if the General Officer Commanding 4th Corps had been able to bring his reserve brigades more speedily into account.

As it was the further advance did not commence before 3.30 p.m.

The 21st Brigade was able to form up in the open on the left without a shot being fired at it, thus showing that at the time the enemy's resistance had been paralysed. The Brigade pushed forward in the direction of Moulin Du Pietre.

At first it made good progress, but was subsequently held up by the machine-gun fire from the houses and from a defended work in the line of the German entrenchments opposite the right of the 22nd Brigade.

Further to the south the 24th Brigade, which had been directed on Pietre, was similarly held up by machine-guns in the houses and trenches at the road junction six hundred yards north-west of Pietre.

The 25th Brigade, on the right of the 24th, was also held up by machine-gun from a brigade held by the Germans, over the River Des Layes, which is situated to the north-west of the Bois Du Biez.

Whilst two Brigades of the Meerut Division were establishing themselves on the new line, th Dehra Dun Brigade, supported by the Jullundur Brigade of the Lahore Division, moved to the attack of the Bois Du Biez, but were held up on the line of the River Des Layes by the German post at the bridge which enfiladed them and brought them to a standstill.

The defended bridge over the River Des Layes and its neighbourhood immediately assumed considerable importance. Whilst artillery fire was brought to bear, as far as circumstances would permit, on this point, Sir Douglas Haig directed the 1st Corps to despatch one or more battalions of the 1st Brigade in support of the troops attacking the bridge. Three battalions were thus sent to Richebourg St. Vaast. Darkness coming on, and the enemy having brought up reinforcements, no further progress could be made, and the Indian Corps and 4th Corps proceeded to consolidate the position they had gained.

Whilst the operations which I have thus briefly recorded were going on, the 1st Corps in accordance with orders, delivered an attack in the morning from Givenchy, simultaneously with that against Neuve Chapelle; but, as the enemy's wire was insufficiently cut, very little progress could be made, and the troops at this point did little more than hold fast the Germans in front of them.

SECOND AND THIRD DAYS.

On the following day, March 11th, the attack was renewed by the 4th and Indian Corps, but it was soon seen that a further advance would be impossible until the artillery had dealt effectively with the various houses and defended localities which held up the troops along the entire front. Efforts were made to direct the artillery fire accordingly; but owing to the weather conditions, which did not permit of aerial observation, and the fact that nearly all the telephonic communications between the artillery observers and their batteries had been cut, it was impossible to do so with sufficient accuracy. Even when our troops which were pressing forward occupied a house here and there, it was not possible to stop our artillery fire, and the infantry had to be withdrawn.

The two principal points which barred the advance were the same as on the preceding day—namely, the enemy's position about Moulin de Pietre and at the bridge over the River des Layes.

On the 12th March the same unfavourable conditions as regards weather prevailed, and hampered artillery action.

Although the 4th and Indian Corps most gallantly attempted to capture the strongly fortified positions in their front, they were unable to maintain themselves, although they succeeded in holding them for some hours.

Operations on this day were chiefly remarkable for the violent counter-attacks, supported by artillery, which were delivered by the Germans, and the ease with which they were repulsed.

As most of the objects for which the operations had been undertaken had been attained and as there were reasons why I considered it inadvisable to continue the attack at that time, I directed Sir Douglas Haig on the night of the 12th to hold and consolidate the ground which had been gained by the 4th and Indian Corps, and to suspend further offensive operations for the present.

On the morning of the 12th I informed the General Officer Commanding 1st Army that he could call on the 2nd Cavalry Division, under General Gough, for immediate support in the event of the successes of the First Army opening up opportunities for its favourable employment. This Division and a Brigade of the North Midland Division, which was temporarily attached to it, was moved forward for this purpose.

The 5th Cavalry Brigade, under Sir Philip Chetwode, reached the Rue Bacquerot at 4 p.m. with a view to rendering immediate support; but he was informed by the General Officer Commanding 4th Corps that the situation was not so favourable as he had hoped it would be, and that no further action by the cavalry was advisable.

General Gough's command, therefore, retired to Estaires.

The artillery of all kinds was handled with the utmost energy and skill, and rendered invaluable support in the prosecution of the attack.

THE CASUALTIES.

The losses during these three days' fighting were, I regret to say, very severe, numbering—

190 officers and 2,337 other ranks, killed.
359 officers and 8,174 other ranks, wounded.

23 officers and 1,728 other ranks, missing

But the results attained were, in my opinion, wide and far-reaching.

The enemy left several thousand dead on the battlefield which were seen and counted; and we have positive information that upwards of 12,000 wounded were removed to the north-east and east by train.

Thirty officers and 1,657 other ranks of the enemy were captured.

I can best express my estimate of this battle by quoting an extract from a Special Order of the Day which I addressed to Sir Douglas Haig and the first Army at its conclusion:—

"I am anxious to express to you personally my warmest appreciation of the skilful manner in which you have carried out your orders, and my fervent and most heartfelt appreciation of the magnificent gallantry and devoted, tenacious courage displayed by all ranks whom you have ably led to success and victory."

The work of the Royal Flying Corps throughout this period, and especially during the operations of the 10th, 11th and 12th March, was of the greatest value. Though the weather on March 10th and on the subsequent days was very unfavourable for aerial work, on account of low-lying clouds and mist, a remarkable number of hours flying of a most valuable character were effected, and continuous and close reconnaissance was maintained over the enemy's front.

REINFORCEMENTS.

In my last despatch I referred to the remarkable promptitude and rapidity with which reinforcements arrived in this country from England. In connexion with this it is of interest to call attention to the fact that, in spite of the heavy casualties incurred in the fighting between the 10th and 15th March, all deficiencies, both in officers and rank and file, were made good within a few days of the conclusion of the battle.

The drafts for the Indian Contingent have much improved of late, and are now quite satisfactory.

Since the date of my last report the general health of the Army has been excellent; enteric has decreased, and there has been no recurrence on any appreciable scale of the "foot" trouble which appeared so threatening in December and January.

These results are due to the skill and energy which have characterized in a marked degree the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps throughout the campaign, under the able supervision of Surgeon-General T. J. O'Donnell, D.S.O., Deputy Director-General, Medical Services. But much credit is also due to Divisional, Brigade, Regimental, and Company Commanders for the close supervision, which has been kept over the health of their men by seeing that the precautions laid down for the troops before entering and after leaving the trenches are duly observed, and by the establishment and efficient maintenance of bathing-places and wash-houses, and by the ingenious means universally employed throughout the Forces to maintain the cleanliness of the men, having regard both to their bodies and their clothing.

I have inspected most of these houses and establishments, and consider them models of careful organization and supervision.

I would particularly comment upon the energy displayed by the Royal Army Medical Corps in the scientific efforts in its earliest stages by a system of experimental research, which I think has never before been so fully developed in the field.

In this work they have been ably assisted by those distinguished members of the medical profession who are now employed as Military Medical Officers, and whose invaluable services I gratefully acknowledge.

The actual strength of the Force in the field has been increased and the health of the troops improved by a system of "convalescent" hospitals.

In these establishments slight wounds and minor ailments are treated, and men requiring attention and rest are received.

By these means efficient soldiers, whose services would otherwise be lost for a long time, are kept in the country, whilst a large number of men are given immediate relief and rest when they require it without removing them from the area of operations.

This adds materially to the fighting efficiency of the Forces.

The principal convalescent hospital is at St. Omer. It was started and organized by Colonel A. F. L. Bate, Army Medical Service, whose zeal, energy, and organizing power have rendered it a model hospital of its kind, and this example has materially assisted in the efficient organization of similar smaller establishments at very Divisional Headquarters.

THE LATE GENERAL GOUGH.

I wish particularly to express my deep sense of the loss incurred by the Army in General and by the Forces in France in particular, in the death of Brigadier-General J. E. Gough, V.C., C.M.G., A.D.C., late Brigadier-General, General Staff, First Army, which occurred on 22nd February, as a result of a severe wound received on the 20th February when inspecting the trenches of the 4th Corps.

I always regarded General Gough as one of our most promising military leaders of the future. His services as a Staff Officer throughout the campaign have been invaluable, and I had already brought his name before your Lordship for immediate promotion.

I can well understand how deeply these casualties are felt by the nation at large, but each daily report shows clearly that they are being endured on at least an equal scale by all the combatants engaged throughout Europe, friends and foes alike.

In war as it is to-day between civilized nations, armed to the teeth with the present deadly rifle and machine-gun, heavy casualties are absolutely unavoidable. During the last two months I have been the slightest undue exposure the heaviest toll is exacted.

PRAISE FOR CANADIANS.

On the 15th February the Canadian Division began to arrive in this country. I inspected the Division, which was under the command of Lieutenant General E. A. H. Alderson, C.B., on 20th February.

They presented a splendid and most soldier-like appearance on parade. The men were of good physique, hard and fit. I judged by what I saw of them that they were trained and quite able to take their places in the line of battle.

Since then the Division has thoroughly justified the good opinion I formed of it.

The troops of the Canadian Division were first attached for a few days by brigades for training in the 3rd Corps trenches under Lieutenant-General Sir William Pulteney, who gave me such an excellent report of their efficiency that I was able to employ them in the trenches early in March.

During the Battle of Neuve Chapelle they held a part of the line allotted to the First Army, and, although they were not actually engaged in the main attack, they rendered valuable help by keeping the enemy activity employed in front of their trenches.

All the soldiers of Canada serving in the Army under my command have so far splendidly upheld the traditions of the Empire, and will, I feel sure, prove to be a great source of additional strength to the forces in this country.

In former despatches I have been able to comment very favourably upon the conduct and bearing of the Territorial Forces throughout the operations in which they have been engaged.

General Baron von Kaulbars, of the Russian General Staff, arrived at my Headquarters on the 18th March. He was anxious to study our aviation system, and I gave him every opportunity of doing so.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians visited the British lines on February 8th and inspected some of the units in reserve behind the trenches.

much indebted to his Majesty and his gallant Army for valuable assistance and co-operation in various ways.

THE PRINCE'S DUTIES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is the bearer of this despatch.

His Royal Highness continues to make most satisfactory progress. During the Battle of Neuve Chapelle he acted on my General Staff as a Liaison Officer. Reports from the General Officers Commanding Corps and Divisions to which he has been attached agree in commanding the thoroughness in which he performs any work entrusted to him.

I have myself been favourably impressed by the quickness with which his Royal Highness has acquired knowledge of the various branches of the service and the deep interest he has always displayed in the comfort and welfare of the men.

His visits to the troops, both in the field and in hospitals, have been greatly appreciated by all ranks.

His Royal Highness did duty for a time in the trenches with the Battalion to which he belongs.

In connexion with the Battle of Neuve Chapelle I desire to bring to your Lordship's special notice the valuable services of General Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Commanding the First Army.

I am also much indebted to the able and devoted assistance I have received from Lieutenant-Genral Sir William Robertson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Chief of the General Staff, in the direction of all the operations recorded in this despatch.

I have many other names to bring to notice for valuable, gallant and distinguished service during the period under review, and these will form the subject of a separate report at an early date.

I have the honour to be
Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,
J. D. P. FRENCH,
Field-Marshal,
Commanding-in-Chief.
The British Army in the Field.

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NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

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A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

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The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.
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Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
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HEAD OFFICE:
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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

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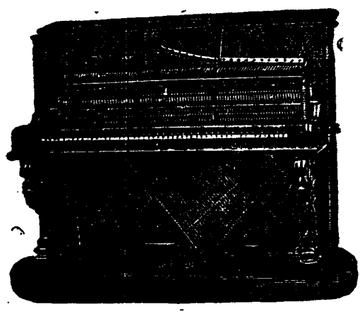

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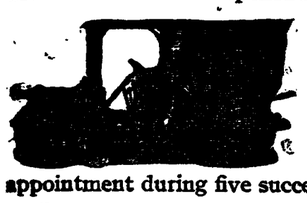

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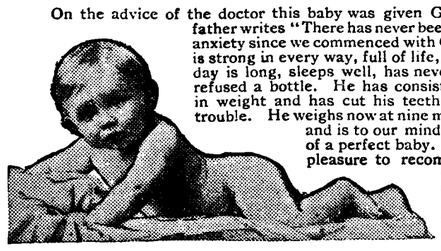
Many a mother is at a loss to know what food to give her first baby. Although she showers all her love and care upon him, baby still does not get on. But her anxiety is ended directly she tries Glaxo.



On the advice of the doctor this baby was given Glaxo, and the father writes "There has never been a moment's anxiety since we commenced with Glaxo. Baby is strong in every way, full of life, happy as the day is long, sleeps well, has never been ill, or refused a bottle. He has consistently gained in weight and has cut his teeth without any trouble. He weighs now at nine months 22 lbs., and is to our minds the picture of a perfect baby. To me it is a pleasure to recommend Glaxo as, being a Chemist, I see so much of the evils of improper feeding of babies, and your food completely fills its duties as a substitute for nature's first food."

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Of all Chemists & Bazaars.

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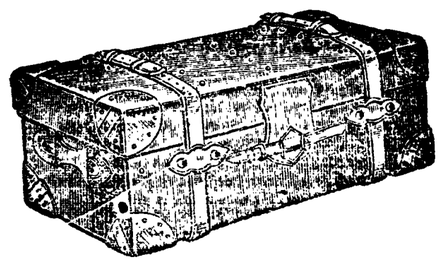

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